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"Cutter Jewels"

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

These young Swedish ladies act as mascots and good companions. No gallant skipper takes to the water without his "cutter jewel".

They Knit Nations Together With Wire

(See Page 3)

Will The Olympic Records Be Broken?

Dr. Philip Eggleton, Reader in Physiology Edinburgh, writes in this article that the distinction of breaking the world's athletic records is likely to get rarer every year and gives cogent reasons for his views.

A number of records have been already broken, however, in the Olympic Games which are being held in London at present.

The Fourteenth Olympic Games are being held in London and I dare say each athlete cherishes the hope that he may not only win his event, but may actually break the world's record—that is, beat all who have ever taken part in his event before. That is a much rarer distinction, and it is likely to get rarer every year. In every event, after all, someone is bound to be the winner, but the winner's time is not by any means bound to be the best ever.

The present world's record for the 100 yards—9.4 sec.—was set up by Jesse Owens, twelve years ago. It is possible, but, I think, very unlikely, that this record will be beaten by this year's winner.

Athletic events—and, more particularly, athletes themselves—have an interest for the physiologist of quite a different kind. The physiologist's job is to find out how the body works, and there is nothing he likes better than a young athlete who is willing to exert himself, and even to endure some discomfort, to gain new knowledge about our bodies.

A Mechanism Supplied With Energy

The physiologist, faced with the task of finding out how the athlete's body achieves its performance, is unable to take it to pieces and examine the works in the way that an engineer would do if faced with a similar job. The physiologist can only study the body from outside, though, of course, he has a background of knowledg derived from the study of other animals.

The human body is a machine, that is, a mechanism which is supplied with energy in one form, and puts it out in another. Man-made engines are usually fed with wood, coal, or petrol, together with a supply of air, and the energy comes from burning the fuel in the oxygen of the air. Our own bodies use chiefly bread, butter, and potatoes as their fuel, but the difference is not very great. The chemist, indeed, finds very great similarity between butter and petrol—and bread and potatoes are made of just the same stuff as wood.

That our bodies are what the engineer calls internal-combustion engines is no new idea It. was put forward nearly two centuries ago. Today, the idea is taken for granted, and our interest is focused on such details as the horse-power of this body machine.

Two things about an engine always interest an engineer, because, between them, they describe in general terms what the engine can do. One is its horse-power, and the other is its efficiency. Horse-power is the rate at which the engine can do its work, and you can take it that one horse-power is the output that an average horse can keep up all day.

One-tenth Horse Power

Now what degree of exertion can a man keep up all day? There are no athletic events, except long-distance running, that take all day, and running is a form of exercise that is not easy to measure; but the experience of mountaineers give us something to go on. A climber in training reckon to walk up the easier slopes of a mountain-side at the rate of 1,000 feet every hour. He can lift his own body through 1,000 feet in sixty minutes, and to the engineer that supplies the answer that the mountaineer can keep up an output of one-tenth horse-power.

Not very impressive, is it? Ten men are the equivalent of one horse. We can do better if we have not to keep it up all day. The students at Edinburgh have a race every year from the door of the Students' Union to the top of Arthur's Seat, a total climb of 700 feet, and a distance on the level of about two miles and three-quarters. The time taken is usually about twenty minutes, and that gives a figure of half-horse-power for the more athletic student.

We can do better still for even shorter times. An easy test is to rush upstairs with a stop-watch in your hand, timing the rush. Your weight, and the height of the stairs, complete the information needed for a calculation of your horse-power during a brief all-out effort. My students usually score a little short of one horse-power at that game, but stair-climbing is an exercise we are not really built for, and we cannot do it very efficiently at such high speeds. You may ask: 'why is it that we can run much faster for a short distance than we can for a long one?' That question was answered by physiologists during the present century, largely by Sir Vivian Hill, an athlete as well as a physiologist.

Heart—The Bottle-Neck

The speed of the long-distance runner is limited by his heart. The heart, if I may put it so, is the bottle-neck. It is a question of getting oxygen to the muscles of the limbs fast enough. The lungs are never the limiting factor in an athlete, but from the lungs to the muscles the oxygen has to be carried by the blood stream, and there is a limit to the rate at which the heart can push it round. In fact, the long-distance runner has to keep his pace down to what his heart can cope with.

Many is the young athlete I have seen helping to study this problem by running round the college quadrangle with a sack on his back and a gas-mask over his face. The sack is for him to breathe into, so it is lined with rubber. A chemical analysis of the air he breathes out into this sack tells us how much carbon-dioxide he has produced, and how much oxygen he has taken in, during the exercise. About a pound of oxygen every hour is all a human heart can transport, and with that supply the runner can keep up a steady ten to twelve miles an hour.

How is it, then, that we can run twice as fast for short sprints? If the heart is already doing its best at twelve miles an hour, there is no room for improvement.

The earliest guess of the physiologists was that our muscles have a store of oxygen in them—kept there to meet emergencies! One ounce is all we should need to have tucked away, to account for our extra performances over short sprints, but the trouble was that nobody could find anything like that amount in muscle tissue, or elsewhere in the body.

The real answer proved to be a little more subtle. It is that our muscles can, by a chemical dodge, carry on without oxygen at all, provided the oxygen is supplied soon after. The whole effort in the 100 yards sprint is based on this dodge, and most of the effort in the quarter-mile; but for longer races we have to depend more on current oxygen supply.

Cinema Study

The rate at which energy can be supplied is virtually unlimited for such short periods, on account of this chemical dodge. Why, then, can we do no better than twice the speed that can be maintained for an hour or more—for the sprinter only does twenty-two to the long-distance runner's twelve miles an hour? If muscles have this store of energy that can be drawn on without waiting for oxygen why cannot they use it up in one glorious outburst of forty or fifty horse-power for a few seconds, or even 300 horse-power for one second? The high jumper, whose effort is mainly concentrated into less than a second, should be able to clear the bar not at a paltry six or seven feet, but at fifty feet or more. Evidently, something else limits our performance, even when available energy is plentiful.

The point has been studied in several physiological laboratories, with the help of several volunteer athletes, among whom I might mention particularly the Americans, del Marr and Sheinfein. The answer lies in the fact that a muscle in shortening has to move itself, and uses up some of the energy in this unproductive way. The faster it contracts, the bigger is the fraction of its energy wasted, internally, and there soon comes a point where all the effort goes to moving the muscle itself, and nothing is left over for dealing with outside resistance. The engineer would say the efficiency drops as the speed increases.

Fenn made a cinematographic study of an athlete sprinting, and calculated that he was developing twelve or thirteen horse-power, but only a small fraction of this was doing any good. The rest was used up, partly in moving the muscles themselves, and partly on account of the jerkiness of running movements. The foot of a runner has to alternate between being still on the ground and rushing forward at twice the speed of the runner to catch up and be planted again ahead of him. If he is doing twenty miles an hour each foot reaches, for an instant during each step, a forward speed of something like fifty miles an hour. This jerkiness is another source of loss of efficiency.

It Pays To Run At A Constant Speed

A. V. Hill pointed out an interesting result of this waste of energy inside the muscle, a waste that increases out of all proportion to the effort as the speed is made faster. It is that, from the standpoint of mere bodily efficiency, it pays to run a race at constant speed, rather than to go easy at first and spurt at the end. For, in running at a variable speed, what is gained in efficiency when you are going slower will be more than offset by the loss during the periods when the speed is above average; but there are two considerations which modify, and perhaps reverse, this conclusion.

One is the psychological element; the sight of somebody else just in front of you may induce in you a greater effort. Competition has a lot to do with your effort. The other point is that it might be well to start off a long race with a short sprint in order to get the heart beating quickly, and the body as a whole adapted to its task with the minimum of delay. It is not for the physiologist to try to teach the athlete his job; much more can be gained by humbly enquiring as to what has been found by generations of athletes to be good practice.

As animals go, man is not a very good sprinter. His all-out twenty-two miles an hour is not much more than half what a race-horse can do—and the race-horse has the weight of the jockey to carry.

The greyhound is another animal in whose performance some of us have a lively interest. Over a course of the usual length, its speed is thirty-six miles an hour. Even the slowest greyhound in the race is usually doing better than the twenty miles an hour that the sportsman could manage.

Result Of Democratisation

People interested in athletics have been remarking lately how the world's records have been broken in several events during the last ten years, and are wondering whether this means that man's abilities in this field are improving. But it is very doubtful if we are really improving that fast. If it were race-horses that were getting steadily better, it would be the understandable result—the expected result even—of selective breeding. But our race-horses have not improved a scrap since the late eighteen century, when the times over the well-known race-tracks were first recorded.

The recent improvement in human records may be due in part to the democratisation of sport. Widespread interest in athletics only began in Europe seventy years ago, and the earlier athletes were drawn from the better-off class of people, perhaps the wealthier ten per cent. Nowadays, athletes are drawn from a larger fraction of the population, with a correspondingly greater chance of finding record-beaters.

You see, tip-top athletes only turn up something like one in 1,000,000 or one in 10,000,000 so even Britain's population of 50,000,000 is not a big one to draw from. I do not expect many new records to be set this year at London, but I shall be very happy to find myself wrong. —(A B.B.C Talk).

E.

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They Knit Nations Together With Wire

In The Bosun's Chair

By Douglas Liversidge

THE NEW 80-MILE UNDERWATER CABLE LINKING HOLLAND WITH BRITAIN IS THE FIRST OF ITS KIND: IT WILL CARRY 84 SIMULTANEOUS TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS WITHOUT SUBMERGED REPEATERS TO BOOST THE CURRENT.

THE WRITER WENT TO SEA IN THE "MONARCH", THE TELEGRAPH SHIP WHICH LAID THIS CABLE, AND DESCRIBES THE WORK OF THE MEN WHO MAKE POSSIBLE THIS SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MIDNIGHT on a sullen North Sea. The angry gale has blown itself out save for lingering icy gusts moaning in the rigging. From a towering metal mast, powerful lights beat down on wiry men scurrying about on the heaving foredeck.

Three shrill whistle blasts, and electrically-operated winches grind noisily, paying out the ropes that guide the 250,000 pound Telcon cable into the restless, inky waters. The ruddy-faced, dufflecoated skipper sighs with relief: the new nerve linking Britain with Holland is now safe and sound at the bottom of the sea.

Out there, in the darkness, on the war-torn island of Walcheren, messages already buzz. "Reception good; everything is satisfactory", they say. It is music to the captain's ears. Tomorrow night there will be general rejoicing among the 160 officers and men in this cable-ship, the "Monarch": festivities are traditional after a cable has been laid. But tomorrow's ceremony must be a little out of the ordinary, for the cable now under the water is unusual too.

84 Simultaneous Conversations

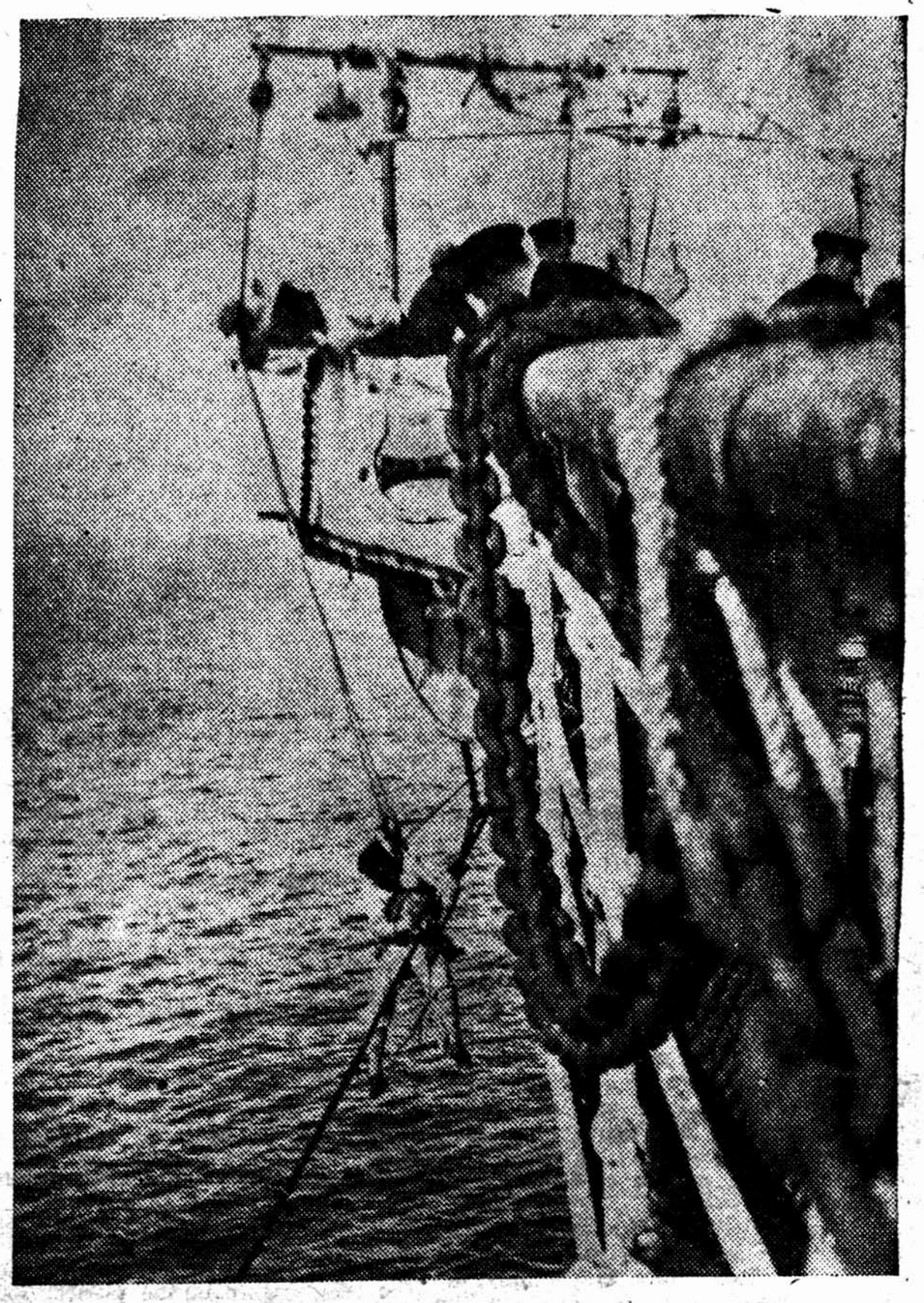
This 80-odd-mile link—connecting Aldeburgh in Suffolk with Domburg on Walcheren—is the first of its kind. Thanks to British scientific ingenuity, it will carry 84 simultaneous telephone conversations without submerged repeaters to boost the current, such as have hitherto been necessary for such long cables. And should the need arise the number of conversations possible could be increased threefold.

Early this year the line will be opened for commercial use, helping to ease the mounting volume of communications between Britain and the rest of Europe. And at least two more of these cables working on a system of varying wavelengths are planned: between Britain and Belgium, Denmark and Holland, adding to the world-wide submerged network which has grown into an integral part of modern life.

I have been to sea with some of the men who make possible this huge system of communications. Few people knew of the existence of His Majesty's Telegraph Ships. The crews who man these ships are tough; cable-laying is no job for weaklings. In peace or war, cable-ships can never choose their routes in the way other ships do; they must follow the cables, often into dangerous waters shunned as a rule by other craft. When chartered by British or foreign cable companies they may sail to some blistering, tropical clime or into icy Arctic waters.

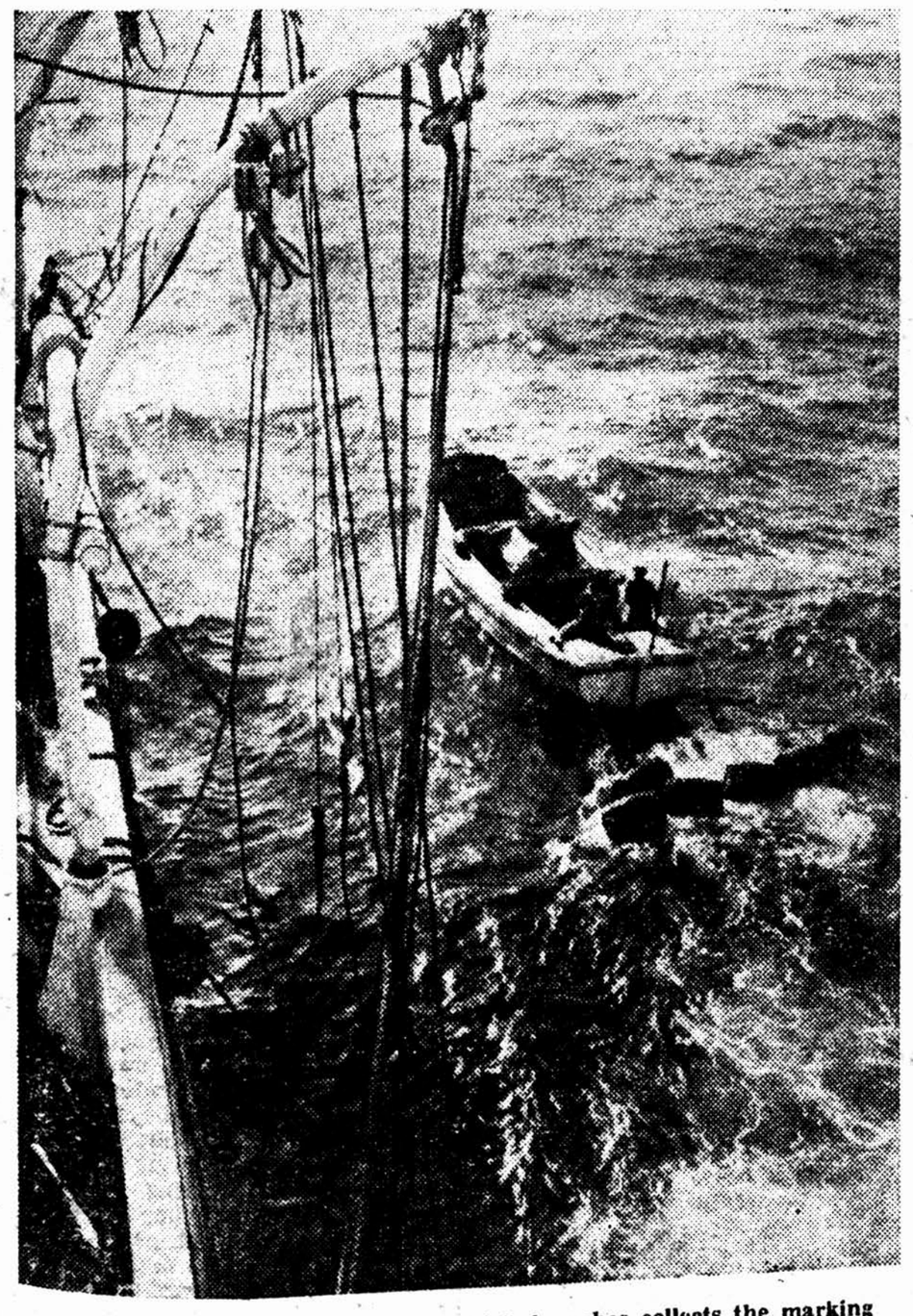
Leave Port With Unrepaired Faults

On occasions crews leave port with as many as a dozen faults to repair; perhaps before these are completed other faults crop up. One commission alone may last several months. Schedules are rarely fulfilled in prescribed time; the weather sees to that. Cable-laying is an operation in which crews continually pit their skill against the vagaries of the weather. This fixing of wind and storm involves an intricate system of radioed weather reports; for once a particular cable operation has been started crews must go on until it is finished. You cannot wind up what you have laid and take it back home to wait for a calm. Once the cable is hooked aboard, the motion of the ship, say, due to a sudden squall, could easily snap it. Weeks of careful preparation might be wasted, and the long search for the broken cable would cause further costly delay.



The cable is down, but the testing engineer reports a fault. A grapnel gropes along the sea-bed until it finds the cable. As soon as it is hooked, a member of the crew is lowered over the bows to secure the cable with chains.

The Operation Is Over



The cable is laid, and one of the ship's launches collects the marking buoys Another line has been added to the world's cable network, putting international commerce on a new level of speed and smoothness and carrying the world's news through wires at many thousand miles a second.

Roughly speaking, cable work falls into two categories: laying and repair. To add a new line to the cable web which spreads over the hills and plains of the world's oceanbeds requires months of delicate planning.

Initially, shore-based navigation experts pore over maps, making a careful survey of the route to be charted, selecting the best contours of the sea bed, avoiding recognised anchorages and trawling grounds and rocky surfaces which would tear into the cable's armour.

When laying the actual cable, the ship anchors as close to the shore as possible. Next, a section of the cable is either transferred to a lighter or laid on to a raft made of timbers lashed across two ship's lifeboats.

Slowly the cable is paid out—barrels sometimes marking the route right up to the beach where it is connected to a repeater station. Occasionally the cable's seaward end is merely attached to a buoy. The same process is repeated off the coast where the cable will eventually emerge.

But the major task lies ahead Take the case of the Aldeburgh-Domburg line. The "Monarch" steamed from London on the early morning tide with miles of cables coiled like the entrails of a giant in four capacious tanks Those tanks house a total of 125,000 cubic feet of cable

Costs £3, 000 A Mile

At nightfall we anchored off Aldeburgh, not far from the twinkling buoy which marked the start of our predetermined course. Nothing had been left to chance Everything had been worked out.

"Seeing that this cable costs about 3,000 pound a mile, we'd be wasting a lot of money if we strayed from the route", said a tubby veteran sipping his rum.

Dawn brought grey, brooding skies when the "Monarch" set off to sow massive pear-shaped buoys, bearing lights and coloured flags, at intervals of about five miles. This operation—to mark the route—is not as simple as it sounds. Considerable navigation and engine-room skill is needed to keep the 8,000 ton ship stationary as the buoys slide periodically from slipways into turbulant seas.

As the "Monarch" rolled tipsily in a 60-mile-an-hour gale, the least error of judgment could have sent a buoy crashing into the ship's side, causing considerable damage.

The North Sea has been crossed We are back off Aldeburgh. With an eye on rebel skies and conversant with the latest weather forecasts the skipper ponders on whether to hazard the most delicate operation of all—joining the cable in the ship's bowls with the length already laid.

Pay-Off Is Skilled Work

Such a task may take ten hours, during which time a vicious storm may blow up. But the joint is undertaken, X-rayed for possible flaws, and the ship steams off along the buoy-pegged route, paying out cable at four knots an hour.

Normally the cable is paid out over sheaves—huge pulleys—in the bows for short distances, and over the stern, say, for Trans-Atlantic laying. This, again is an exacting task, demanding a land of experience, for the cable must lie easily on the sea bed.

Cables lie at depths of anything up to five miles and weigh from two to 30 tons a nautical mile Some of the short-distance cables are even heavier. The Aldeburgh-Domburg line weighs 19 tons to the nautical mile.

Cable-laying today is a much more complicated, and a much more efficient business than it was when midway last century, Britain was linked telegraphically with Europe for the first time. The paddle tug "Goliath", heavily-loaded with unsheathed wire, set out from Dover and reached Cap Gris Nez

But that cable did not last long A fisherman brought up part of it in his trawl, cut off a piece and bore it in triumph to Boulogne where he exhibited it as "a specimen of rare seawood, with its centre filled with gold".

What's It Like On Mars?

SCIENTISTS have just about backed into a corner the intriguing problem of whether ..or not life exists on the planet of Mars. And they are planning to pick it apart at their leisure.

Last February, the ominous red planet swooped close to the earth and found itself the target of Dr. Gerald P. Kuiper's latest electronic instruments at McDonald observatory in Texas. After examining what Dr. Kulper and his colleague discovered it becomes apparent that the old question of whether there is life on Mars ha. been pretty well answered. The next question, as Dr. Kuiper himself puts it, is "What form of life exists on Mars?"

When Dr. Kuiper poses this question, astronomers and laymen alike are bound to prick up their ears with new respect for a problem that's been agitating scientists for 70 years. Dr. Kuiper is director of both the University of Chicago's Yerkes observatory and the Chicago-staffed and operated McDonald observatory of the University of Texas. His new electronic device—to give it its full name, the Cashman lead-sulphite photoconductive cell—is one of the most important tools ever developed for probing the secrets of heavenly bodies.

While scientists are puzzling about what kind of life exists on Mars, you can settle back and stop worrying about an invasion from H. G. Wells' super-creatures bent on conquering the earth and destroying man. Men or man-like creatures on Mars? No, as far as the present evidence goes—and it's pretty far.

Kuiper reports, "The question of animal life is unsettled, but it is extremely improbable that highly developed animals could exist in the rigorous climate of Mars in the absence of detectable amounts of oxygen."

You can even, for the moment, write off the possibility of the more complex plants—trees, grasses, even ferns. But the chances are better than good that such primitive plants as mosses and lichen will be found on Mars.

Kuiper's conclusions won't cheer the astronomers who believe in the often talked about but never adequately photographed canals on Mars. And Kuiper has nd arguments to prop the arguments of those who believe the canals are the handiwork of a civilization conceivably more ancient than our earthly ones.

Little Oxygen In Air

GETTING a factual answer to the problem of Martin life involves problems in detection and the fitting together of clues that would have reduced Sherlock Holmes to a state of collapse. In the first place, it isn't too easy to get a good look at Mars. Though Mars travels around the sun in a path just outside the path taken by the earth, it moves at a different speed, taking almost twice as long to complete its journey around the sun as the earth does. Furthermore, Mars travels on a path more egg-shaped than that of the earth. Thus, even when the sun, the earth, and Mars form a straight line, and observation should be at its best, Mars may still be fairly far away.

In February, when Kuiper trained his instruments on the planet, Mars was some 63,000,000 miles away, the closest it will be for either two years past or for two years to come. However, every 15 or 17 years—the period varies—Mars comes even closer, gets to be a mere 30-dd million miles away. Back in 1924, Mars was close, and a great deal was learned about it. The last time it came this close, in 1939, it could best be observed only in the southern hemisphere, where there are fewer observatories. However, scientists are looking forward to 1956, when the planet will approach at its closest again, and when Palomer's new 200-inch telescope should be ready to observe it more closely than man has ever seen it before.

Meantime, looking through the 82-inch telescope at McDonald observatory. Kuiper could see the disc of Mars several times as big as the full moon looks to the eye. Even with the best telescope, however, man wouldn't be able to see individual plants or animals. But using special instruments gives astronomers a chance to figure out whether conditions on Mars would permit life—at least what we know as life here on earth. That means finding out about the temperature on the planet, analyzing the atmosphere to find out if it contains gases such as oxygen and carbon dioxide that might make life possible, finding out whether water is available.

Oxygen is the prime necessity. Except for certain types of bacteria, all life on our planet depends more or less on Oxygen. And water is equally necessary for life to continue. Studies at Mount Wilson observatory clearly indicate that Mars has no great amount of either water vapor in the air or oxygen.

On the other hand, Kuiper found out last October that there is some carbon dioxide in the atmosphere of Mars—about as much as there is in the earth's atmosphere. That means plants can live on Mars. Fortunately Mars doesn't wear a smothering blanket of carbon dioxide as does the earth's other close neighbour, Venus. Nor is its atmosphere polluted with the thick clouds of ammonia and methane gas that make life impossible on Jupiter and Saturn. Jupiter alone has so much methane in its atmosphere that it could supply the human race with all its fuel requirements of natural gas for the next 21,000,000,000 years, if only we could figure out some way of piping it across space to the customers on earth.

It's harder to tell whether the atmosphere on Mars contains nitrogen—which makes up about four-fifths of the earth's atmosphere. Present methods of examining Mars' atmosphere do not indicate one way or another whether it contains nitrogen.

Claudes Are Ice Crystals

BUT air does more for life than provide oxygen and water vapor. Scattered through our own air is about a three-foot layer of ozone that cuts off a good deal of the ultra-violet radiation from the sun that could literally burn life off the earth. What keeps potential life on Mars protected from a lethal sunburn?

Kuiper at first thought sulphur dioxide might be the answer. This gas is heavy and would not escape too easily from Mars' atmosphere. It could be created by meteors pounding into Mars—which they do about as often as they do on earth. Or volcanic eruptions could also liberate the gas. Unfortunately for his theory, Kuiper's latest research shows there is little sulphur dioxide on Mars. That planet still needs an umbrella to protect its life from the deadly ultra-violet rays. Life on Mars may have developed a protective natural coating—a kind of super suntan—to ward off the ultra-violet rays.

Water is still another big requisite for life as we know it. It seems clear that Mars is a remarkably arid planet. It has no rivers, lakes, or liquid water in any form—except for the still disputed canals. And it doesn't rain there, as far as anyone can tell.

However, Kuiper has definitely established there is a source of moisture on the planet. Astronomers have long noted the polar caps on Mars, white areas that retreat in the spring and return in the summer. There was a school that felt these caps were not snow or ice but rather solid carbon dioxide—dry ice, in everyday language. If these areas were dry ice, the temperature of the polar caps would be around 200 degrees below zero. Kuiper used his Cashman cell to establish that these caps were made of water in some form, possibly snow, possibly a heavy frost. If this is true there must be some moisture in the air, even if it doesn't show up by ordinary methods of analysis. And this moisture helps make life on Mars more probable.

There are clouds on Mars. Kuiper figures these clouds are made up of ice crystals which have condensed in the air, which makes them quite different in nature from our own clouds. There is a haze on Mars composed of these ice crystals, more or less like the haze we see on the earth on a misty day. The ice crystals, incidentally, may help stop some of the ultra-violet rays, but certainly can't stop all of them.

What's the climate like on Mars? Bluntly put, the climate "resembles that of the earth at an elevation of 50,000 feet" (which would be of a mountain twice as high as Everest). In the daytime, on its equator, the temperature of Mars may rise to few degrees above freezing. But after the sun goes down, the thermometer plummets to 80 or 100 degrees below zero. While these temperatures are cold, they aren't too cold to absolutely forbid the existence of life, in some form or another.

Mars is covered with areas of various colours—white, gray, orange, blue. The orange-coloured regions cover about two thirds of the area of Mars and are commonly considered to mark Martian deserts. Some astronomers suggest the orange colour is caused by the rusting of the soil—that is, its combining with oxygen to make reddish earths. A further proof of the arid nature of thees deserts are the dust storms that astronomers spy swirling over the surface of Mars.

About a third of Mars is covered by darkish regions, patches of colour ranging from green and blue to brown, red and purple. These are the area that seem to change in colour with the passage of the Martian season. In the spring, just as the polar cap retreats, a good many of the areas are green or blue—suggesting the coming out of plants in the spring. When summer comes, the areas darken into brown, red and purple. The colour cycle isn't absolute but varies from area to area. Still it has a definite resemblance to the colour changes in plant life on earth.

For this reason, astronomers have long left that these coloured areas are covered with plants. Kuiper's February observations definitely established that, if these areas contain vegetation, it isn't forests, grasslands, or even ferns. The Cashman cell, which is used to break down the pattern of black light—heat or infra-red rays—given off by the planet, had first been tested on plant life on earth. Kuiper knew the higher forms of plant life gave a typical infra-red pattern because of the water they contained. But examination of the green areas of Mars with the Cashman cell showed this pattern was absent. On the other hand, the pattern was perfectly consistent for primitive plants, the lichens and the mosses found on earth.

Considering all the evidence, the problem of what form of life inhabits Mars points straight at the lichens. Lichens are perhaps the hardiest of all known plants.

Astrbotany Being Born

KUIPER'S work definitely points the way to the next step. Now the astronomers are going to call on the botanists, to see what more can be learned about the life cycle and the characterists of lichens and to correlate the information with what has been learned and what will be learned about Mars. An entirely new science is being bornastrolotany, the study of plant life on heavenly bodies.

In this work, the Cashman photoconductive cell is bound to play an increasingly important role. Developed as the result of wartime research, the cell can turn heat rays into a spectrum band. So far, every high school chemistry student has learned about the spectroscope that breaks down the radiations from a substance and turns them into a pattern of visible light and colour that identifies the chemicals in the substance. The Cashman cell goes a step further, breaks up the invisible infra-red rays into a meaningful pattern. Already scientists have examined many earthly substances with the cell and can identify their patterns. Now it will be turned on the planets, the patterns obtained from them compared with known patterns, and man has another tool to bring knowledge back across millions of miles of space.

Reports coming out of Soviet Russia indicate a similar attack is being made on the problem of life on Mars. Last October, the Russian weekly, "Ogonvok," announced that the Soviet scientist, Gabriel Tikhov, was comparing infra-red patterns from earthly sources with those given off by the green areas of Mars. Tikhov admits that chlorophyll on Mars shows up in a different pattern from the way it does on earth. He figures this is due to the harsher climate of Mars and insists that what is seen in Martian plants is really chlorophyll.

Meantime, there are other approaches coming up to help settle the problem. Palomar's 200-inch telescope isn't primarily intended for looking at Mars or any other planet, but it may photograph Mars and definitely settle the canal legend once and for all. At present, even with the best telescopes, Mars is photographed with time exposures. During the exposure, there is a shimmering effect which makes it almost impossible to get a clear picture of the planet. With the big telescope, it will be possible to take snapshots, even motion pictures of Mars. If such pictures should turn up evidence of the canals, there will be no possible answer except to admit that intelligent beings of some sort do exist on Mars.

(Copyright)

By George Mann

Science writer and editor, Georg Mann has specialized for the past 10 years in interpreting the work of science, integrating it, and making it understandable to the layman.

New U. S. Ambassador To India

Henderson Is Vigorous Worker And Voracious Reader

Loy W. Henderson, Director of the State Department's Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, has been appointed U.S. Ambassador to India and Minister to Nepal, the White House announced today.

He succeeds Henry F. Grady who has been appointed Ambassador to Greece. (Grady, a former Assistant Secretary of State, was appointed the first Ambassador to India in 1947). Henderson's successor in the State Department was not announced.

Henderson looks younger than his 56 years. He is a vigorous worker, full of enthusiasm for the foreign service and in every new diplomatic post he has filled, accepts its problems as a challenge to his ability.

The begining of his career as a diplomat was in 1922. He had gone to Russia with the American Red Cross Commision and later had been put in charge of Red Cross work in Germany. This post he resigned to accept the U.S vice consulship in Dublin.

ABILITY RECOGNIZED EARLY

Recognition of his ability by the State Department came early in his career and he was given many responsible jobs. He was vice consul in Queenstown (now Cobh), Ireland, in 1923-1924, and then was assigned to the Division of European Affairs of the State Department at Washington. Before his reassignment to the post, he was appointed consul and served as third secretary in Riga, Latvia, Kovno (Kaunas), Lithuania, and Tallinn, Estonia.

It was while Henderson was on duty in Riga that he met his blond, blue-eyed Latvian wife, Elise, who declares she has a charming husband of whom she has but one complaint—he is so busy and so deeply interested in his work that she doesn't see enough of him.

From 1934 to 1938 Henderson served in the American embassy in Moscow. He acted as charge d'affaires before the arrival of Ambassador Joseph E. Davies, and later during the absence of the ambassador from the capital. In 1937 he was a delegate to the International Geological Congress in Moscow, and in 1942 was in Prime Minister Churchill's party on its trip to Russia for the Stalin conference.

From October 10, 1938, to June 24, 1943, he served as assistant chief of th. European Affairs Division before being appointed as Minister to Iraq. He served in this post until April 1945, when he was named head of the Near Eastern and African Affairs Office.

Of medium height, well built, with keen, gray-blue eyes, Henderson is a friendly, forthright person. He has a dry humour. He is well liked by his colleagues in the State Department. Mrs. Henderson is a popular Washington hostess.

Henderson reports wistfully that he has had little time in his busy life to develop hobbies or go in for recreational pursuits. He plays bridge on rare occasions. As for social life, he favours the kind which has "some content", to use his own phrase. Cocktail-sipping and teacup balancing for their own sakes he finds irritating.

Henderson is a voracious reader. He feels he must read and digest everything about countries in whose problems he is interested, and this develops into something of a job, for he is interested in most of the civilized world. Russian is presumed a difficult language to master. Henderson started studying it in 1924 and now speaks it fluently.—USIS.

The Other Side Of The Nehru Government

By G. S. Bhargava

Democratic opposition to the policies of the present Government of India does not mean a repudiation of Pandit Nehru's leadership.

In his article in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" of July 25, Mr. C. V. H. Rao has concluded without proving that there is no alternative to the Nehru Government.

Even assuming the inference to be true, it is neither a compliment to the Government in power nor a sound argument for its continuance.

If a similar question was posed any time during 1921-46 it would have been difficult to find the answer in the affirmative; yet that would not have warranted the British to stay on here on the plea that a good government is better than self-government. Gandhiji used to say very often that the so-called anarchy and chaos which, it was threatened, would envelop India if the British left would be far better than the "order of the burial ground", then reigning here.

SERIOUS SELF-CONTRADICTIONS

Fundamentally there is a snag in the very phrase "Nehru Government". Though it is presided over by Pandit Nehru, there are many people in it who would not have found place in a National Government, had it not been for the make-shift arrangement. For ordinary observers, the Government has none of the well-known characteristics of Pandit Nehru. While Pandit Nehru threatens to hang the black-marketeer, the Government which calls itself "Nehru Government" allows the cotton and textile magnates to mint lakhs of rupees at the expense of the common people, all the while mouthing empty threats, and ultimately acts on their advice and direction.

While we hear Pandit Nehru offering to settle the Hyderabad problem "even with military action", we see the border districts ill-protected from the Razakar raids and the police stationed there inadequately armed. While Pandit Nehru condemns communalism in the most unequivocal terms, the Governments under his command set free the people openly associated with communal anti-State activities on the strength of mere paper promises, even though it means a severe encroachment on the privileges of the judiciary by the powers of the executive.

Whereas Pandit Nehru loses no opportunity to declare that the days of the princely Order are numbered, at the Deputy Prime-Ministerial level there are eulogies that the princes are perfect "patriots", followed by a mass creation of a new class of aristocrats called Rajpramukhs and Uparajpramukhs.

These and other serious self-contradictions in the Government and its leader are having severe repercussions on the day-to-day life of the people, driving them to doubt whether it was really a "Nehru Government" or something else masquerading under that popular name.

NO REPUDIATION OF NEHRU

There is still another interesting question. Does the democratic opposition to the policies of the present Government amount to a repudiation of Pandit Nehru's leadership? To say "Yes" to the above question would be as impertinent as Premier Pant's assertion in the recent U.P. bye-elections that a defeat of the Congress candidates was a defeat of Pandit Nehru. The Socialist Party, which is the only democratic Opposition to the Party in power today, has expressed, times without number, its preparedness to co-operate with Pandit Nehru if only he eschewed the "bad company."

The problems facing the country today, though many of them are of our making, are undoubtedly colossal and deserve (as well as require) the whole-hearted co-operation of all the people. In fact that was our biggest boast during the days of the war when we were demanding immediate transfer of power and the British were denying it on the plea of emergency (which is now used by our Congress Governments to curtail civil liberties). We were then saying that if the popular leaders were crowned with power, they would overnight metamorphose the whole atmosphere from forced contribution to war-effort to voluntary participation in its prosecution. We used to claim that such a transformation would work wonders and were pointing to Russia and people's China as parallels. Pandit Nehru himself expostulated on this theme on the fateful August 8, 1942.

Yet the Nehru Government in office has failed to evoke such popular response during the one year of its independent existence. That is primarily due, as the Socialists allege, to the fact that on assumption of office our leaders have started looking more to the Steel Frame and the Red Tape than to popular support. They have failed to take the people into their confidence and are running the administration on the old bureaucratic lines.

BACKING THE STATUS QUO

Pandit Nehru also, in his recent speech in Madras, complained of the same "I have an idea that we are not getting popular goodwill in that ample measure that should come to us", he said. But Panditji has not seen the other side of the medal He has not noticed how "his" Government has remained indifferent to public opinion. Let me touch the test case of de-control of food-stuffs which deals with the people's food.

When de-control was contemplated, the press, barring a few exceptions, vehemently opposed the idea. Labour organisations and leaders warned the Government that de-control would lead to profiteering and even famine. Individuals like Mr. A. D. Gorwala protested that it was height of foolishness to try experiments at that stage. Ignoring all these warnings the Government has launched on the dangerous venture of de-control, without even providing the alternative of co-operatives.

Notwithstanding all these sins of commission and omission of "his" Government, Pandit Nehru always calls himself a socialist (of course without the capital "S") and placards his pet theories wherever he goes. As a vote-winning mechanism it may be effective, but on the other hand it is having an untoward effect on our economy. Pointing to Panditji's "Socialism", capital is going "shy" and making the Government more subservient to its interests. I will repeat Mr. C. V. H. Rao's statement with a slight modification: "There is no need to proclaim an economic order with a huge placard 'socialistic State'.... attached to it", when in actually the policy pursued is one of backing the 'status quo.'

A BAD LEGACY

Worse still, our Government is seeking to leave a bad legacy to its successors. Overlooking the fact that at present it is an essentially caretaker regime bound to be re-constituted after the General Elections, the Nehru Government has committed itself on two vital matters, communal reservations in the constitution and nationalisation of industries, for ten years.

Mr. Rao in his article has laid at the door of the Socialists an allegation that by their opposition to the Nehru Government they are strengthening the Communists. If it is true it is a serious charge, for the Socialists themselves admit that the Communists, with their anti-democratic means and extra-territorial loyalties are a menace to the safety of the State. But facts are otherwise. As a recent cartoon in the "Christian Science Monitor" depicted, the Communist tree thrives on the soil of popular unrest. Our Congress Governments with their de-control venture, their haphazard and half-hearted policies of reconstruction, have provided a firm ground for the Comunists to stand on

Then, in the words of a noted contemporary (Sanjaya of "National Herald") by their stupid ban and repression on the "Reds" our Provincial Governments have created popular sympathy for them. Thanks to our Roys, Reddiars, Khers, Pants and Shuklas, martyrs' halos have been formed round the heads of people who, during our 1942 struggle, were "on the other side" of the freedom movement. One cannot help sympathising with a Bharadwaj, a Kulkarni or a Kuppuswamy. After the tragic deaths they met with in Congress prisons.

As for political truce, nobody can deny its urgency. Especially after the assassination of the Mahatma, Pandit Nehru could have shorn his cabinet of openly communal and reactionary elements, called for a political truce with democratic opponents and declared a ruthless war on communalism in all its forms. Even the Communists would not have found any pretext to refuse co-operation under such circumstances.

LESSON OF BURMA

Our infant neighbour, Burma should be a worthy example for us. As an unwilling theatre of the last war (our country was only a forced belligerent and was luckily saved the devastation of the battle-field) its economy and resources were ravaged almost beyond repair. Long years of political subjection and economic exploitation (in which our Madrasi Chettiars also had their share) have undermined the country's vitality, as in our case. Add to these, the whole Interim Government, the cream of Burmese leadership, was "finished off" by the fell hand of a foul gang of traitors.

Yet Burma is today on right royal road to reconstruction with a bold socialist programme of economy. Without any unhealthy scruples, it has severed itself also from what is called the British Commonwealth of Nations. Even the State of Kashmir, with its fate still hanging in the UNO balance, and with its own share of refugee problem, is executing policies which our mighty Government merely mouths. Where there is a will, there is always a way!

Nobody expects socialism overnight. Jayaprakash Narayan himself stated many a time that he did not expect all the changes he wanted, to take place in a day or two, but a beginning towards a socialist economy, which Pandit Nehru himself so much commends and which is alleged to be the Congress aim also, should have been made long ago. To this charge the Nehru Government will have to reply. A year in which so many embassies, not to mention delegations abroad, have been created and so many Rajpramukhs have blossomed into existence, could have also marked the birth of a sound social structure.

When one is certain that the horses would not lead to him to the other end but collapse in the midstream it is safer and wiser to change them and reach the destination than to stick to an old adage and sink in the current!

Resolve To Be A Good Man

In everything which happens keep before thy eyes those to whom the same things happened, and how they were vexed and treated them as strange things, and found fault with them: and now where are they? Nowhere. Why then dost thou choose to act in the same way? And why dost thou not leave these agitations which are foreign to nature, to those who cause them and those who are moved by them? And why are thou not altogether intent upon the right way of making use of the things which happen to thee? For then thou will use them well and they will be a material for thee to work on. Only attend to thyself, and resolve to be a good man in every act which thou doest.

MARCUS AURELIUS

CEYLON HIGH COMMISSIONER'S RECEPTION

To meet the Governor-General of India the Prime Minister and representatives of the Diplomatic corps, Mr. D'SILVA, Ceylonese High Commissioner in India gave a reception at his residence in New Delhi on June 28. Photo Shows: Pandit Nehru, the Chinese Ambassador, the Governor-General and Mr. D'SILVA.

Through Russian Eyes:

A British Officer In Palestine

By D. Zaslavsky

We publish this article from the "New Times" of Moscow as much for its intrinsic interest as a sample of Soviet propaganda. It also throws oblique light on Russia's attitude towards Palestine. It will be remembered that Soviet Russia was almost the first power to recognise the Jewish State of Israel. Russia's antipathy to the Arabs seems only less pronounced in this article than its hostility to British imperialism.

TRUTH sometimes comes from the mouths of babes and sucklings. It also sometimes comes from the mouth of a British officer of the Coldstream Guards, who for all his splendid physique and imposing exterior, may have the order of intelligence of an unsophisticated infant.

The May issue of "The Nineteenth Century and After" contains an article by Bovil John Rudd, a junior officer in the 3rd Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, entitled "Palestine Note-Book." The character of this journal is well known. It is a sort of literary-political salon where aged British aristocrats and young fascist bandits are equally welcome, for they are kindred souls.

Rudd describes what a jolly time he had in Palestine. He is cheerful and garrulous. without himself noticing it, he blurts out the way the colossal provocation in Palestine was engineered by the British imperialists. It is this that lends interest to his article.

In Palestine, he, with other officers of his regiment, as well as with British police, hunted Jews in the way they hunt wild game in his home country. Here is one of his pictures, drawn from nature:

"After midnight the C.I.D. detectives, who always seem to wear squeaky leather shoes, go out with our platoons to investigate....At the suspected address there is invariably one bed ruffled and warm, but without an owner. Questioned by the C.I.D. the aged parents beautiful daughters, suerly sons and tight-lipped tearful children, are all sullen. They deny that anyone had been sleeping in that bed before we knocked on the door. This sort of non-co-operation, so close on the trail of an obvious terrorist, is irritating."

Personification Of British Policy

There are many such scenes in the "Note-Book" of this British officer and they are enough to explain his animosity toward all Palestine Jews. Rudd's battalion was stationed in Tel Aviv—but ruffled beds, rammed-in-doors and rummaged cellars is all he has to tell us about this city, which is now the capital of the State of Israel. This British gestapo man only saw sullen and bitter looks on the faces of the Jews.

Rudd may well be regarded as the personification of British policy in Palestine, although he never interested himself in "politics." All he did was to search for weapons, and his sole task was to see that the Jews were completely disarmed. That was his day's work; in the evening he relaxed in the company of prostitutes. Not once does this British officer refer to schools or libraries, he does not mention a single book or newspaper—but his article is a complete guide to the cabarets and brothels of Tel Aviv. Here are a few scenes:

"One night, at the Oasis, a night club in a wood at Ramat Gan, dancers eyed us with mournful curiosity. The band played from a long-cabin. The atmosphere was sad and depressed. I always had one hand on my revolver in my pocket, and the other round a wineglass, or a girl's waist. Most of the girls were terrified of dancing with us....

"In the Eden Bar, a low-ceilinged night, club, the manager found a Polish singer to dance with me. She flung her arms round me and begged me not to discuss politics....

'Some of the girls we met invited us to their homes. Acceptance was slightly complicated because we still had to go about in parties of three."

With his knowledge of Jewish life in Palestine confined to night raids on peaceful homes and cabarets, what can this British sleuth tell us about the country to which he went for an easy and pleasant jaunt? What he has done is to paint an exact portrait of himself—a savage in British officer's uniform. And he nowise differs from the other young and well-nourished scions of old families which the British send to hunt human beings in their colonies.

What arouses Rudd's ire is that the life of a British officer in Palestine was not the easy and pleasant thing it was expected to be; that he had to admit his failure; that he could not help seeing that the population despised him; that he found himself up against people who stubbornly defended their independence, their human rights and their national dignity.

Relentless Vigilance

Rudd left Palestine just as Britain was preparing—in accordance with her renunciation of the mandate—to rid Palestine of her troops. Did Rudd think he would never return to Palestine again, that Britain had nothing more to do there? Nothing of the kind. He concludes his article with the words:

"Grim, perhaps, but until the forces of terror are wiped out from their midst, the Jewish community must accept our relentless vigilance."

We thus see that this British officer was firmly convinced that even after the termination of the mandate, and after the British troops were withdrawn, the British Government would continue to exercise "vigilance" in Palestine; in other words, would keep the whole Jewish population in a state of terror in the effort to force it into complete submission and compel it to renounce its national independence.

Why was the British officer so convinced of this?

An exhaustive answer to this question is to be found in another part of Rudd's notes, which might be called: "A British Officer Among the Arabs."

Rudd was a welcome guest with Arab tribal chiefs. He was received with honour. He tells how he was served from silver bowls, in tents spread with coloured carpets, how sheiks on fiery mounts pranced round his car, on the bonnet of which fluttered the Union Jack. What did they talk about? Arms. In Tel Aviv what interested the British officer was how to disarm the Jews. Outside Tel Aviv what interested him was how to arm the Arabs.

We learn some interesting things from his artless prattle.

Rudd describes an Arab village near the border of the State of Israel:

"A primitive village of sunbaked, mud hovels, with a crusty smell in the air as grey smoke seeps through a roof from a fire, cooking a stew of roots and herbs."

Yet in this beggarly village

"If one suggests one has a fire-arm for sale, a court-martial offence, even the most unclean 'wog' from the mud dens may produce, from under his ragged toga, perhaps a bundle of a hundred English pound notes....303 ammunition is selling at sex-pense a round."

How well-informed he is! Here the article becomes as precise as the price list of a gunmerchant. And where did the beggarly Arabs get the thick wads of English pound notes from? Rudd answers modestly:

"Employment under the British Administration provides the majority of Arabs with livelihood at present."

Story Behind "Glubb"

He lifts the curtain on the intimate conversations which took place in the tents of Arab chiefs after a hearty supper:

"Many dignified grey-bearded Arabs..still cling to their glorious military fame of the dim past with pride."

It was for the sake of this "military fame" that British General Glubb decided to grow a beard and become a pasha. If the policy of the Labour Government demanded it, he would even become a hadji. Paris was worth a mass. Arabian oil is worth a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Rudd's artless testimony confirms that Britain's renunciation of the mandate and the "withdrawal" of her troops from Palestine meant the preparation of a colossal provocation. Disarming of the Jews and arming of the Arabs was part of the plan for maintaining British colonial rule by all and every means. With this aim in view the Labour Government, in the sight of the world, clandestinely and cold-bloodedly prepared the ground for the wholesale extermination of the Jews, for a bloody massacre of defenceless people, for a new Oswiecim.

The plan has not come off, but the danger is not yet over. The Labour Government's Palestine policy has ended in ignominious and scandalous bankruptcy, but the Labour Government has not renounced its incendiary designs.

The attempt to coerce the Palestine Jews into submission by mandate failed, so did the attempt to terrorise them into submission. It was not possible to disarm all the Jews. Nor has it proved possible to repress the Palestine Jews in the short period since the termination of the mandate. The proclamation of the Jewish State of Israel and the subsequent events have created a new factor in the international situation. The Arab armed offensive against the towns and settlements of Israel has miscarried.

But intricate as the situation is the British Government has not abandoned its intentions. Its own hands having proved too weak, it wants to strangle the Palestine Jews with the hands of the Arabs. Britain remains in Palestine and does not mean to leave. She is relying on the help of the forces of international reaction. It is the duty of international democracy to foil her plans.

New U.S S.R. Divorce Law To Be One Of Most Stringent In Europe

By A. De Montmorency

Despatches from Moscow state that Russia will soon promulgate a new marriage and divorce code which will be the most restrictive in Europe.

Divorces will be forbidden to all couples with children and adultery in those cases will be punished with prison terms. Persons whse ages differ by 10 or more years will not be allowed to marry.

The new law to protect the family appears to be radically at variance with earlier social views of the Russian Communist Party. Up to World War II, Soviet Russia had the world's easiest divorces and its social legislation was the world's most liberal.

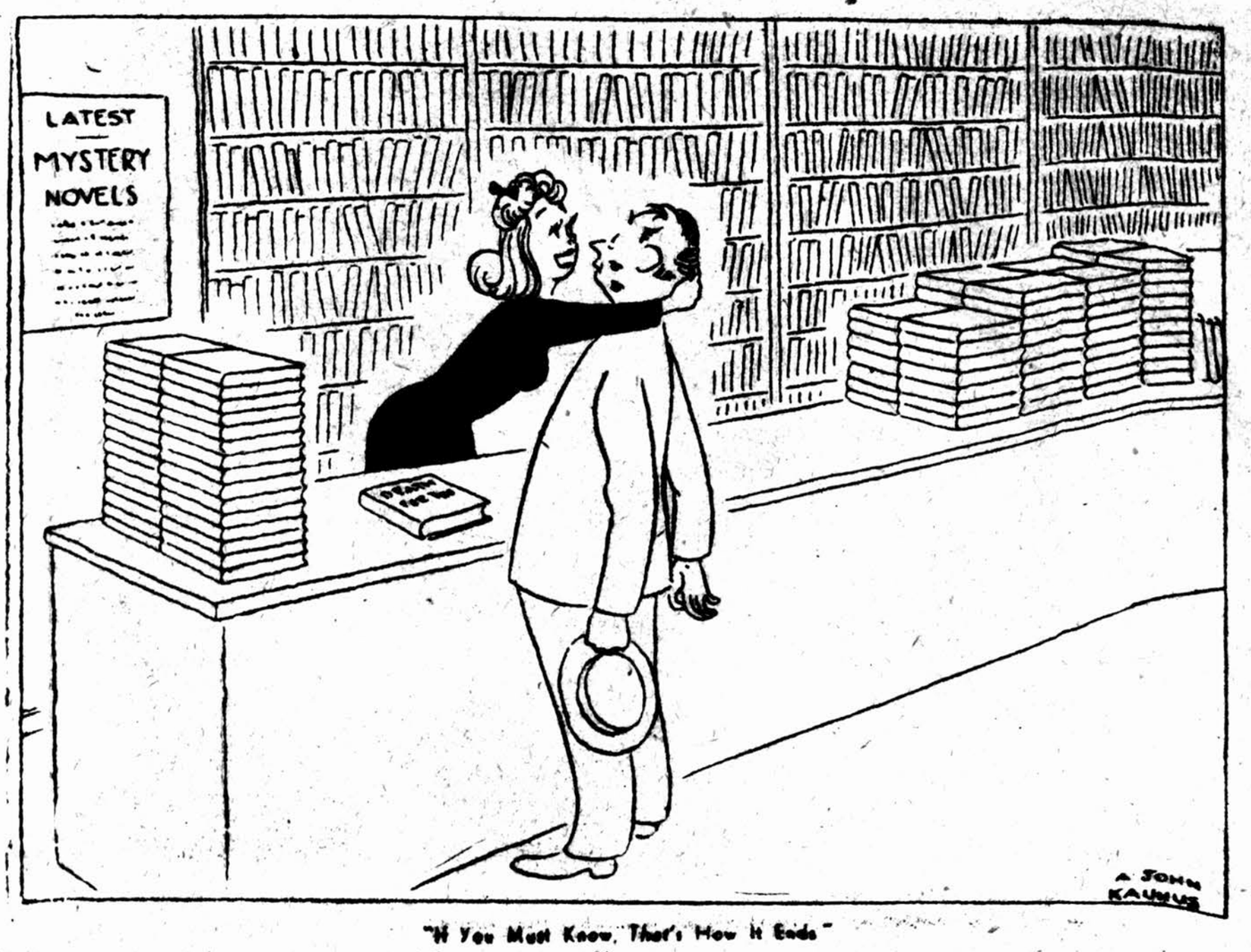
While relatively minor causes were accepted for divorce—such as "ideological incompatibility"—adultery by a spouse was not considered grounds for divorce.

ADULTERY—A CRIME

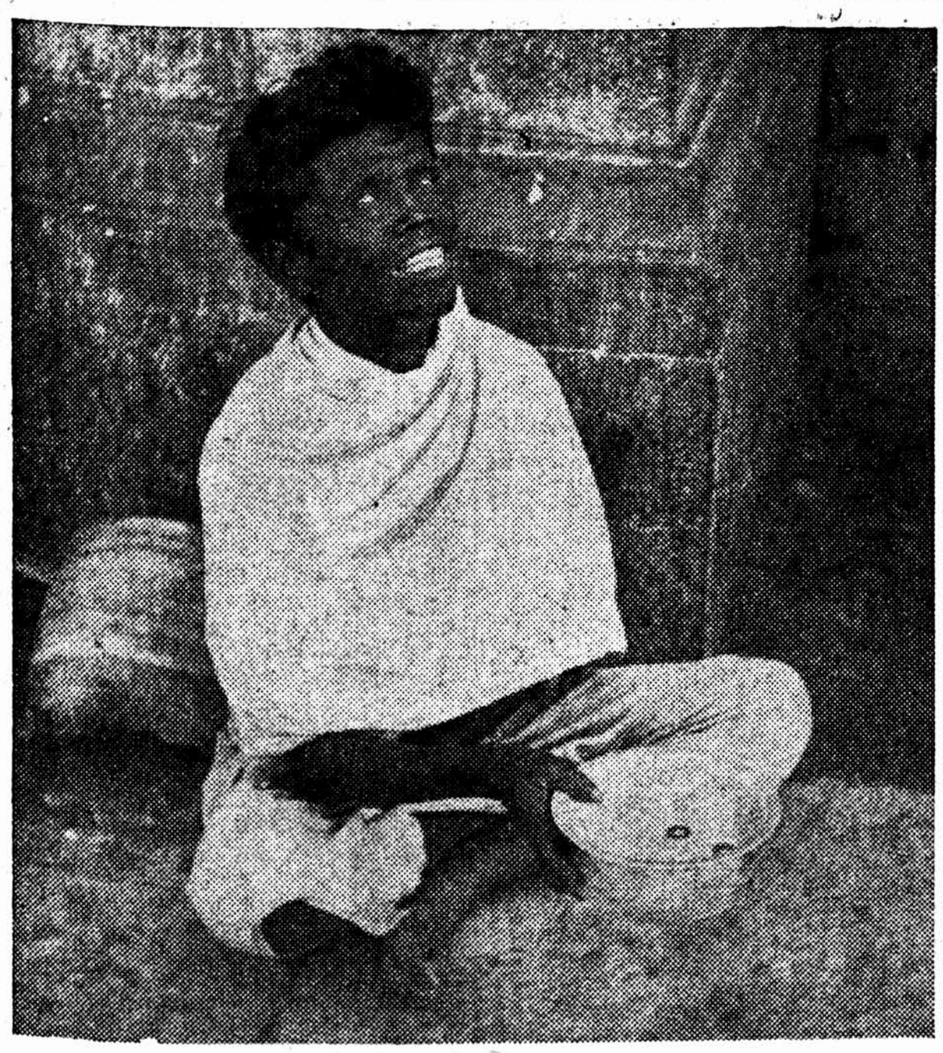
Early socialist legislation caused the Russian birth-rate to fall by almost 50 per cent. in comparison with Czarist days. The Kremlin leaders determined to protect the family by legislation. Up to 1941, this decision had brought such steps as bonuses to the mother for each child—legitimate or not—long maternity leaves from work, easier jobs, etc.

During World War II, however, a decree rendered divorce extremely expensive and put an end to the formerly accepted practice of having the divorce recognised as valid from the time one of the parties duly declared intention of having the marriage dissolved.

The new law, which seems to be in several points a "capitulation" to more conventional, if not puritan, views recognizes adultery as a valid reason for divorce—when there are no children. If the couple have children, however, adultery is considered a crime and the guilty spouse can be sentenced to up to 5 years in jail.



"If You Must Know, That's How It Ends"



BEGGARS LIKE THESE, WHO PROBABLY SUFFER FROM VARIOUS DISEASES, ARE ALLOWED TO ROAM THE STREETS—A DISGUSTING CONDEMNATION OF OUR SOCIAL AND CIVIC SENSE.

Measures To Check The Beggar Menace

By Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala

NO country worth its name should have beggars. But India unfortunately has about the largest percentage on the face of the globe and so the beggar problem concerns all her citizens. Beggars have as much right to decent humanity as those other humans, whose beds are not habitually the pavements, and whose permanent homes are not always the streets. They have a right to their "Day", their "yesterdays" and their "tomorrows."

Bombay for example has a population of many thousands of floating beggars, i.e. beggars that come and go but there are anything between five to ten thousand resident beggars. The beggar nuisance has been rapidly developing for the last forty years into a menace. If some drastic step is not taken and taken at once, the consequences may be most serious. Here we are, living in the first City of India, described years ago by the foreign King George V as the "Brightest jewel in the Crown of the British Empire", yet, what does one find in any Indian city today? Flocks of diseased beggars, that impair its health, affect its sanitation and destroy that sense of peace, happiness and harmony that is so essential to all human civilizations.

Need For A Big Effort

All thinking and responsible citizens will agree that it is time that a policy and plan for solving the beggar problem was formulated. This, I think, is one of the most vital questions of the hour, and should take priority over Hindustan, Pakistan and every sort of politics. Finally, to those who love India every citizen, from the Prime Minister down to the last man in the street must make a gigantic co-operative effort to settle once and for all this most urgent and momentous problem

Any attempt to deal with the beggar problem can be broken down into the following main steps. 1. The number of beggars involved. 2. The type. 3. The actual methods to be adopted in dealing with the beggars. 4. The finance involved and how to obtain it 5. Propaganda. 6 Methods the Government should employ.

Five types of beggars are commonly met with in every Indian city. FIRSTLY THE ABLE-BODIED BEGGAR:—the man that begs because he thinks that is the quickest and the easiest way of living and makes it his profession. Secondly; The FRAUDULENT BEGGAR of which there are thousands. The blind that can see, the lame that can walk, the armless that can hit you with a stick if confronted with doubt and so on. Thirdly: THE UNSCRUFLOUS BEGGAR, the rascal who earns his living by exploiting his children by means of blinding and maiming them so as to add to his daily income. Fourth THE REALLY DISABLED CRIPPLED AND UNFORTUNATE BEGGAR who is unable to work and has no one to support him. And Fifth: THE RELIGIOUS MENDICANT who begs because he honestly believes that it is a part of his religion to do so, or because he finds it is the easiest way to earn.

The only way to deal with the able bodied beggar effectively, is to collar him by force, and put him into an industrial beggar town where he can be made to work according to his capacity and talent, till he is rehabilitated into respectable citizenship.

The fraudulent beggar must be dealt with great discretion on the one hand, and with great severity on the other. Tact, persuasion and kindness will soon give his unseeing eyes light, and his arm the strength to earn an honourable living in some beggar town or colony.

Work Of Reformation

THE unscrupulous beggar is a type that one should try to completely and wholly eradicate from the City. But even here correct supervision, kindliness and human contact, often works wonders so that the unscrupulous rascal may turn in time, into a wholesome member of society. Every thing depends upon the zeal, enthusiasm and tenacity of purpose of those who are directing the work of reformation.

In dealing with the really disabled beggar, one should try and help him as much as possible for to do so is no misplaced charity provided one helps him in the correct manner. This can be done by putting him into a beggar hospital where curative treatment, as far as possible, is given and finally remove him to a beggar colony where slowly he may, according to his disabled capacity, be given some light work so as to enable him to feel he is not useless and an outcaste, but a useful member of society.

Religious mendicants should be treated like poison. This is the sort of beggar that most disgraces the fair name of our country. But fortunately he is among the easiest to cure: The remedy is literally in our own hands. When Indians learn to stop wasting money on this type of beggar, he will soon disappear. The religious mendicant is generally a fat individual who lives a life of great shame and hypocrisy. In his private life, he is unclean and anything but religious. He should be exterminated altogether by being made to work according to his capacity and turned from the fat, potbellied squirming worm he is into a man.

However, no method of dealing with the bggar problem is likely to succeed without the co-operation of th public. This can only be secured by ceaseless propaganda.

(a) Pictorial posters must be distributed over all the provinces in India, (b) qualified lecturers must be engaged to tour all wards of all the cities in the various Provinces, (c) the co-operation of the daily and periodical press must be secured, (d) Interesting slides and films should be exhibited in cinemas throughout India on the subject.

All this propaganda should aim to cease giving alms to beggars. A piece thrown here and there is no charity. It is the method of the lazy and selfish man. It may appease the conscience but it does not solve the problem .Indeed, it only adds to it and helps to destroy what others are trying to construct. Those who give to the beggars are in actual fact their enemies and not their friends.

So much for the assuring of public opinion now for the steps that only government can take! Special Courts should be set up where beggars could be tried and convicted by deportation to their homes. If, the convicted beggar returns, he should be jailed for three years.

Separate Police Squads

To catch the beggars, a Special police squad must be instituted in every large city. It should be made a separate branch with its own uniform. This police force should do no other work than deal with beggars, and should as far as possible be composed of men of courageous and sympathetic characters.

Beggar towns in which able bodied beggars of both sexes can be reformed and taught to support themselves honestly should be started all over India. In these beggar towns there should be separate accommodation and arrangements for beggar families, lone male beggars and lone female beggars. If the family is split up, i.e. the father placed in one colony, the mother in another and the child in a third the whole system fails, as has been proved in Bombay. The family is so overpowered by separation that they cannot possibly work, be happy and ultimately turn into good citizens.

Begging must be made a crime punishable by law all over India. This legislation is already in force in many places but is really dead because it is not enforced. In Bombay, for example, a law prohibiting begging came into force on 18th March 1946 after nine years of hammering and slashing at all official doors. Bombay's beggars were at last removed from the streets under a plan devised by Dr. Jal Bulsara the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, slightly modified by the Colville Government. The Municipality also came forward and gave the scheme a helping hand. A deep debt of gratitude is owed to the last Government for their energy in tackling the beggar problem.

Every set back and every obstacle in the race can and will strengthen our limbs to victory, whet our appetite to sucess, our minds to keenest action—till the Governmental gates are crashed and our object achieved. We know that "Nothing worth Having is easily won"' while "Anything Easily Won is not Worth Having.'

271 DIVORCES IN 17 MINUTES

SYDNEY (Reuter): In a 17-minute sitting of the Sydney Divorce Court recently, Mr. Justice Clancy granted 271 decrees. Divorce lawyers said this was a record for New South Wales. Desertion was the ground in the greatest number of petitions dealt with, adultery being the second biggest group.

What does the future hold for this crippled little boy? Will he continue to eke out a miserable pittance begging or will the Government do something to assure his future?

AMERICA AND AMERICANS

BY J. F. BULSARA

I LEFT for London by the Cunard White Star Ship, Queen Mary, the fastest liner on the Atlantic, which I managed to secure after a good deal of worry and waiting through the good offices of the State Department and kind officials of the Cunard Company, this being the busiest season of the year as the American tourists go over to Europe in large numbers from May to August. I have been three months in the States and had the good forturne to visit Rio de Jeneiro, Port-of Spain in Trinidad and San Juan in Puerto Rico and a port of the Canadian border near the Niagara Falls region. I cannot presume to know America or the Americans during this short sojourn, however purposive and studious my tour may have been. If, therefore, I write on the subject, it is not to interpret the country or its people with any degree of deep knowledge or air of authenticity, but solely with a view to give a few, somewhat shortely impressions and observations gathered furtively in the curse of a strenuous study tour with particular emphasis on civic administration.

In the course of the three months' stay in the United States, not only did I meet a large number of civic and state officials high and low, but I had the good fortune to attend eight Rosary meetings, where I heard American speakers speaking on various subjects and met a fairly large number of American businessmen, industrialists, State and other employees. My particular mission also brought me into contact with a number of heads of educational and welfare institutions and with a variety of delegates at the International Conference of Social work and the Rotary International Convention. Further, almost every day of my stay in the States, I heard the question asked me by the Americans at least once and sometimes three to four times a day as to what I thought of their country, and was expected to reply that it was indeed a great country.

Salient Features

On the eve of my departure, therefore, it would not be inadvisable to sum up of few of my salient impressions, if only to clarify a few of the ideas at least to my own mind though I would again caution the reader that these are only superficial impressions from a short sojourn and not the outcome of a deep study of the people or their multi-coloured socio-economic political, literary, artistic or scientific activities.

To the question, therefore, what I thought of the Americans, I would only answer by describing some characteristics of some people in the United States and prefacing my answer with the obvious proviso that it is my personal opinion and observation and should be taken for what it is worth. Other people will have other opinions to express and even contrary observations to offer. I cannot speak for the entire population of the United States, nor generalise about them. It would not only be unscientific but grossly in accurate. For it is a simple socialogical fact for anybody to verify with ease that communities are made up of individuals and when the individuals of the species are human, they vary enormously. Very few characteristics are common to most of them and even these few common characteristics of a people are never static, they are undergoing a constant change, they are under the dynamic sociological process of gradual expeentation and alteration. So if I observe that America is hard-working, progressive, rich, resourceful, pleasure-loving and try to prove it by a few facts of personal observation, it would perhaps be possible, though not quite so easy, for another observer to give examples of laziness, poverty, backwardness, or inertia and prove a contrary case with seeming plausibility. In the sociological sphere, in short, it is unscientific to characterise a people, nation or community as a whole as such and such. We can only speak of individuals, groups parties, platforms and tendencies or phenomena. There are no axiomatic truths about the character, virtues, attainments or accomplishments of an entire nation or community. Perhaps this may not be interesting journalism, but then journalism is now ready to learn sociological lessons and scientifically observable truth.

A Noteworthy Feature

ONE more fact about America and the Americans may be noted with advantage. In the popular mind they are identified respectively with the United States and her people. But there are in the American Continent several other States and territories besides the United States, some of them like Brazil and Canada much larger in extent than the USA. There are also a number Amerindian, Portuguese, Spanish, English and French speaking peoples, though their aggregate numbers are fewer than the 140 million people of the States. Yet it is true that the peoples of the United States have outstripped all others in industry, enterprise, inventiveness, scientific progress, educational advancement, economic development and social innovations. Their socio-political organisation is more vital and perhaps more democratic. It is a fact that every year a large contingent of students, officials and professionals from Canada and South American Republics come to the USA for study, experience and observation, and carry with them useful lessons and ideas in the spheres of medicine, engineering, social sciences, statecraft and social welfare. That is a condign tribute to the spirit of research and scientific and industrial achievements of the enterprising people of the States.

And the United States, as one of the richest and industrially most advanced countries of the world, has a lot to show and give to the foreign visitors of many lands who come to her hospitable shores each year. One looking behind the scenes for this comparatively very rapid rise of the youthful United States industrially, educationally and scientifically would find that the pioneers from Europe struck upon a virgin soil with rich potentialities both on the surface and underground. The land is fertile for the major part and the subsoil rich in minerals—especially the most useful ones like coal, iron, oil, and other metals like silver, gold copper ets. The climate is temperate and solubrious for the most part; the cold is bracing.

Pioneer Bodies

The Pioneering groups of persecuted and other Christians came to make good and live a free life with that religious, zeal, fervour and moral integrity and values that made for success inevitable upon hard work. The spirit of adventure helped them to master the frees of nature and wrest from her most of her secrets that helped man to improve his lot and life. Fairly early in her history. America drew to her some of the finest families of various European nationalities and this unconscious influx was later strengthened by the deliberate import of some of the finest minds and brains from all over Europe that rich America could well afford and had the timely imagination to pay generously enough to attract them.

The pioneer's enterprise, the adventurer's dash and initiative, the inquiring spirit of youth and the hard work natural to people full of faith and hope conduced to their early enrichment; and wealth multiplies wealth in the hands of enterprising people with a vision. With vigorous and abundant labour applied with energy and imagination to a fertile, fruitful and productive soil and climate, the peoples of the States developed their rich resources to the full. Science and free institutions came to their aid and hide-bound traditions did not impede their efforts.

They fought only one major war and a few short battles or skirmishes from the time of their early colonization in the sixteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth so that their hard-earned wealth and resources were not drained or destroyed into smoke and powder as it happened in the case of the advanced European nations such as those of Spain, France, Germany and Great Britain or the relatively backward ones like those of Italy and Russia right from the time of the Reformation to World War II. The long and peaceful development of agriculture and industry over an unbroken period of nearly three hundred years has left the youngest nation prosperous and rich in natural resources and has increased her peoples' skill to a high level of efficiency.

THE last World War left all the nations, that deliberately waged it or were involved in it against their wishes, weak, crippled and impoverished. The only apparent exception is the United States of America, which came out with her latent industrial potential vastly increased. We say the apparent exception for it is inconceivable that modern total wars can enrich any nation that wages them. Their cost in men is so enormous and in materials so astronomic and the disturbance of the economic structure of the nation so catachysmic that the cannot but leave the nations that fight them in a state of depression or disruption. The prosperity or high standard of living of the peoples of the States therefore is not due to the last World War. It was there already and latent in her potential resources, both human and material. She is also paying her share of the burden of the last war in harder work and heavier expenditure on the rehabilitation of the war veterans, who are costing the rich nation quite a bit of a fortune. The war has also lef in its wake a few problems for the rich and powerful American nation— she is trying hard to stop the inflation, party the numerous labour strikes and allegedly to prevent the apprehended third world war by spending billions on armies and armaments and bolstering up some of the tottering European nations. She is getting politically more involved as she attempts to save the western European nations and some of the unhappy eastern ones from the clutches of Communism, which, she believes, is a danger to democracy, individual enterprise and free institutions.

Worth Emulating

With all this, it goes without saying that today the American nation is worth watching and studying for most of the peoples of the world, who wish to learn about large scale industrial development and business organisation, about the value of systematic and scientific research and investigation, about the latest advances in some important branches of medicine and surgery, about large scale development projects such as the harnessing of water power, engineering techniques of constructing roads, bridges, houses, dams, etc., about progress in psychology and mental hygiene, about recent advances in pedagagies and instructional methods and techniques, about the enormous development of social welfare services. etc

Much of the development in various spheres of life activities is undoubtedly due to the vast wealth that the United States has at her disposal. To take a random example, her library and museum resources are unparalled in magnitude, she can put up costly educational projects for popular instruction like the planetarium by the dozen; she has set aside millions of acres of land as National Parks for the recreation and outdoor entertainment of her vast population, she has large parks and stadiums by the scores; she is spending vast sums of money on the proper medical care and treatment of her sick as also on preventive medicine and encouragement of positive health. Some of her public buildings as for schools colleges, Universities, libraries, post offices, museums and state offices represent magnificent architectural achievements costing millions of dollars each.

The United States overwhelms the visitor with her vast wealth and obvious prosperity. But wealth is not her only achievement behind the material wealth are the people, who produce it. They are not giants, nor are they unique, nor peculiar. They are human and like more other peoples of the world. They are not a uniform mass, it would be incorrect to describe them by set phrases or catchwords. The people represent individuals and there is considerable individualistic thinking in the States in spite of the fact that they are all taught and trained to the so-called American way of life, and the material culture of the people presents a sort of striking uniformity from New York to San Francisco and Michigan to Miami. The visitor sees some skyscrapers in every state, the love of lighting and illumination, cinema theatres showing almost the same films in all cities. The Capitol in almost all cities copies a portion of the architectural design of the Federal Capitol at Washington. Though there is a slight difference in accent, the people all over speak the same American English and have the same nasal twang typical of American speech, male or female.

The love of good food and good eating is almost universal and America commands the cuisine of the entire world at her disposal. Restaurants, cafetaries, automats, diners, hotels, motels, bars and barbecues (for roasted meat on iron spits and coal hearths) are a common feature of every town and city, and waffles, griddle cakes, muffins, steaks and fruit juices and coca-cola can be obtained almost anywhere from one end of the States to the other, in spite of the vast expense of the country. The layout and management of the Hotels is so uniform and systematised that once you have stayed in one, you know what to expect of the others. Even the gadgets seem to have been standardised. This external uniformity of gadgets, methods, mechanisms and machinery of management all over the country makes for a certain useful and necessary comfort and convenience in life. How far it tends to breed a mental or intellectual uniformity of thought and ideals it is hazardous to say without a deeper study.

Fashion Parade

AS you go round the country, you mark a few things that strike you forcibly. American women dress very much alike. Perhaps New York, the big center of garment industry and Holywood, the insidious dictator on universal fashions set the standards for all of them. The cult of physical fitness, beauty and personal charm is noticeable in the remotest town, even in small villages. I got an impression in several places that there were more handsome men and lovely girls and charming women to be found in a single town in the United States than you can expect to find in similar places of equal size in any other country of the world—the love of the "body beautiful" has so much caught the imagination of the American people. Perhaps the unique and remarkable mixture of the European peoples and their assiduous welding into a homogeneous nation of Americans, proud of their great country and rich heritage and intensely patriotic in their attitude, has contributed no less than anyother single factor to the greatness of the nation. The country is certainly rich in resources as well as ideas. The hybrid vigour that arises out of the biological union or intermixture of species is noticeable in the States both in the muscular strength and mental alertness of the polyglot European or white population. The negro, too, has mixed quite a good deal with the white and the outcome has been distinctly beneficial to the negro as a whole. I have seen some of the finest men and women of mixed breed among the negroes both in physical beauty and charming personality. Some of the outstanding negroes have been of mixed blood to instance only a few, Joe Louis—the champion boxer who retained his record heavy weight world championship in 25 successive bouts, Bookar Washington, the famous negro educationist, Dr. Carver to whose genius in Botany and Zoology American agrihorticulture owes so much. Paul Robeson, the famous singer, Jesse Owen, the Olympic Champion Sprinter and several others, who have made a distinct mark in life. are all of mixed blood. The negro, however, has quite a long way to go before he catches up with the white people in political enfranchisement, social status, economic equality, educational opportunity, etc. He is distinctly labouring under several handicaps, but it is a hopeful sign that according to eminent negro workers in the field of negro amelioration, their lot is slowly but steadily improving. The land of opportunity is gradually opening up the closed avenues of advancement to her 12 million "coloured" population.

Punniah: The Spirit Behind Sind Journalism

By K. Rama Rao

The story of a youth who failed in the Matriculation Examination, but who reached the pinnacle of newspaper career through patience and perseverance

"Get ready for another of your adventures. I know you are always game for one." These were the last words my brother uttered to me on July 25 as I was leaving Bombay for Delhi just after the first day's session of the Editors' Conference. He had in mind the pressing request of his Sindhi Hindu friends to start or take over an English daily paper in Bombay and run it on their behalf.

His mind was, of course, full of the Hindus of Sind. He knew they had not got a fair deal from the Union. He wanted to take up their cause and asked for my co-operation. Previously we had met at Ootacamund for the ECAFE, enjoyed the treat, farce and fun and discussed plans for an English daily for the Andhras. That was dropped for the new project. The old war horse could not rest in retirement. He wanted work as soon as he was restored to health and strength after the recent domestic shocks and calamities. The Editors' Conference, the annual jalsa of the profession, drew him to Bombay from which he was never to return.

His death has been described as a "mystery". Nothing of that kind. He knew the end was coming. I for one daily feared it was. He was 64 and had suffered enormously in recent years from the loss of two brilliant sons, a grandson and a son-in-law, who was a D.F.C., not to speak of the deaths of members of our family younger man himself. Pakistan and partition, had ruined his life's work. His own life was in peril in Karachi. It was only his infinite faith in God and prayer that sustained him. He was welcoming work to forget the host of sorrows and travails that had fallen to his lot.

The old heart trouble which had subsided and practically disappeared for twenty years in the salubrious climate of Karachi revived later and was acutely troubling a much-distressed man. He found it difficult even to walk and often panted for breath after covering a little distance. He was not able to sustain a long conversation without stopping in the middle. It was only his happy, though attenuated, family and the visits of friends for talk and enlightenment on public questions that kept him going. If sudden death is a mercy and a blessing, he was happy in his death.

His tragic end in Bombay recalls the beginnings of his life and career in that city of romance. First son of a very poor family, he was the hope of my father. Yet he could not manage to pass the matriculation examination. In later years I saw in a pile of family documents the mathematics examination paper of 1901 or 1902 he had to answer. It was quite clean but for a marginal note: "I can answer none of these questions. Good God, help me."

His failure came as a calamity to the family. The paternal disappointment was great and the scolding that followed was too much for him. He decided to run away, then as now, to Bombay, the chief attraction of adventurous youth. The little money he had in hand did not carry him beyond Warrangal, now bulking so largely in the day's news about Hyderabad. He has left it on record that he had an acute attack of dysentery there and unable to buy medicine he began to pray—and recovered.

A Water Carrier

Working up his way to Bombay somehow, he wandered over the pavements till he picked up an old job or two, not hesitating to do work which an educated Brahmin boy will never do. In a square in Kalbadevi he showed me one day a house where he carried water up to the third floor for a South Indian gentleman who engaged his services for free food and shelter. Twenty-four years after, he spotted him by accident in a park in Mysore where we had gone together after the Madras session of the Congress in 1927. Though he had received no generous treatment from the gentleman, he remembered that he had given him food and shelter at a time when he needed it and he prostrated himself before him revealing his identity.

Introduced to Mr. K. Nageswara Rao, who had just then begun his romantic career as a business man with Amrutanjan—"I will make it as famous as Beecham's Pills or Little's Oriental Pain Balm," was his inspiring motto to himself—he was taken as a clerk and soon made his mark by his honesty and industry. It was the era of individual approach and one of his main tasks was to post advertisement leaflets about Mr. Nageswara Rao's numerous medical products to village officers. He wrote out the addresses for years. He told me he knew almost the whole of the Postal and Telegraph Guide by heart. Helped by his able assistant, Mr. Nageswara Rao performed another miracle of his famous career—the starting of a Telugu weekly from far-off Bombay It succeeded remarkable well, my brother sharing the editorial and managerial work. He acquired a good settled style of Telugu which never left him in later life.

The spirit stirred Mr. Nageswara Rao and he wanted to transform the weekly Andhra Patrika into a daily and change the venue to Madras. Being a trusted servant and colleague, he begged Punniah to stay behind in Bombay and look after Amrutanjan which after all was to provide the wherewithal to keep the newspaper venture going. Here was a very nice opportunity to make money, but Punniah declined saying that his interest in life was not money but public work.

Acting as manager of the Telugu daily, he helped in tiding it over in the crisis of the 1914-18 war, but journalism was his main attraction, and so he switched on to the editorial side doing the English section (war supplement) with considerable distinction.

Worthy Compliment

Soon he started a side show of his own. "Humanity" made its modest appearance as a fortnightly, chiefly to serve the cause of social reform and the Brahma Samaj. I was a student in Madras then and was his principal co-operator, its "editor" in his absence. I was to report lectures delivered in the city on the neglected subjects of religious and social importance and here began my own journalism. I was to pass proofs to the press, to write reviews, to write in legible script (my handwriting was quite good then) the manuscripts that were not easy to read, to write the address on the wrappers. The paper had a small circulation, but the clientele were among the best in the land—the cream of the intelligentsia of the Brahma Samaj. Punniah began his pioneer work as "Digambar" a personal column on current events which became highly popular.

Sadhu Vaswani, who was a prolific contributor to "Humanity" offered Punniah the assistant editorship of the New Times in December 1918 and he accepted it, little knowing that the change of scene was to be the start of a great career for him in journalism. I take credit for this much—he was hesitating but I told him to jump at it. He would succeed because he had both ability and character to carry him through.

The rest of the story is well-known from the obituary notices that have appeared in the papers already. From the "New Times" which I joined four months later, he went over to the "Sind Observer", just then turned into a daily and soon became its editor. He made it an authentic organ of Hindu nationalism in Sind and a powerful organ of public opinion in India. If a near comparison is permitted, I would say that he did to the "Sind Observer" what J. A. Spender did to the Westminster Gazette—he elevated an obscene little-known provincial paper to one of great importance in respect of opinion. He was helped by the fact that it was attached to no party. The early proprietors had no direct interest in politics and he was free to shape the policy as he pleased. I can say with pardonable pride but with supreme confidence that he was the most successful provincial journalist of his generation. There was much admiration between him and Mr. Kalinath Ray of the 'Tribune." The giant once paid the younger man a compliment by saying: "Punniah, yours is among the first few papers I read every day. Like me you are attached to no party and you are free to speak out."

Best Known Man

Every English-knowing Sindhi will admit, I am sure, that he owes his political education to Punniah of the 'Sind Observer"—the pastor and mentor of the province for thirty long years. He dominated, without taking directly part in it, the public life of Sind. He was the best known citizen of Karachi after that saint and sage, Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta. He founded a school, a housing society, a bank, a co-operative stores. He was the life and soul of the local Brahma Samaj.

By his personal reporting of municipal meetings in an individual column by "Cream-Cracker", he made municipal reporting a fine department of journalism and kept up public interest in municipal affairs. The grateful citizens have called a nook of Karachi Punniapur.

Punniah wrote his signature on every political movement of Sind since 1919—Rowlatt Bill, Satyagraha, Khilafat movement, Non-co-operation, Sind Separation, Sukkur Barrage constitutional reforms. It required a prudent and resourcesful journalist to keep his feet steady in the shifting and treacherous sands of Sind politics and he was always steady. He was often in the confidence of ministers. Alla Bux particularly. His office and house alike were invaded by politicians eager for advice and eager to give the news to a friendly editor.

Punniah had a workmanlike style. His judgment was sound; his opinions were his own. He commanded and respected confidences. To an emotional nature and a pugnacious temper, which are a family inheritance, he added a resourcefulness and prudence, not exactly in the family. This carried him through. During the first twenty-five years of his editorship the paper rarely came into trouble. The last two years were stormy but he rode the storm with remarkable skill and courage. He wrote with conviction, suffered with passion and carried contagious belief to the writer by the downrightness of his writing. His power of analysis was keen, mastery of his subject sure. He was versatile and could write on any subject with great care. His war articles were among the best in the land. I saw him listen in to the radio ten times a day to gather his views and news firsthand from both sides of the war game.

His special contribution to Indian journalism was highly valuable in some respects. "Shot and Shell" by Vinode and "Peeps into the City Council" by Cream-cracker eagerly engaged the reader. He was his own special correspondent on big occasions. He wrote interesting personal sketches. He was prolific. His output was prodigious. He had the supremest quality of a successful journalist: he was always lively and always kept the ball in action. To be dull is a great crime in journalism. And Punniah was never dull and never could be.

Now to matters purely personal. It is permitted to a brother to reveal the splendid sacrifices he made for the family. From the first day he began to earn till the last he made his monthly contribution. To me the help he gave was immense. He spent half his meagre earnings on my college education. To innumerable poor relatives or fellow workers or the Brahma Samaj a monthly money order from him was a certainty. He was a good father and a good husband. He was helpful to South Indians visiting Karachi and his lovely house in Punniapur was a centre of attraction to visitors to that great air port. Dr. Tarabai, his gracious wife, was an ideal hostess. His genius for friendship and banhomie were proverbial.

The Influence Of Brahma Samaj

Coming early under the influence of the Brahma Samaj and Veerasalugan Pantulu, he was a practical social reformer and made a marriage that cut across religion, caste, community and language. He believed in prayers. As I don't we had perpetual quarrels, theological and otherwise, and never agreed. "My dear fellow, don't be a fool. I also pray for you every day", he would tell me admonishingly. He loved to worship quietly and did not like, for instance, the Gandhian mass prayer meetings. He had few hobbies. He loved an occasional game of cards and hardly ever won. He loved gardening. Long walks braced him up. He could cook grandly and taught the hillmen from Almora to cook like the Brahmins of the Kistna district. He had a few peccadillos also. He never failed to buy a Derby and a St. Leger's ticket. He would jokingly tell me that if he won he would give me a good portion and pension me off from my restless life and create a trust for the poor relations and friends. He had more than a tentative belief in spiritualism. Spirit-rapping became almost regular in a house which lost one too many in recent years.

The tragedies of the late years shook him tremendously. Flesh and blood could not have borne that infinity of suffering that fell to his lot. More than the los of his children at an age when he would rest on them the loss Sind to India, the Sind he had loved and worked for thirty years, saddened and darkened his life. He was eager to get back to work and take up the refugees' cause.

WHAT REMAINS OF HIS WORK IN SIND NONE CAN TELL. I TRUST THAT EVEN THE PAKISTANIS WILL, OUT OF RESPECT FOR HISTORY WHICH CANNOT BE WIPED OUT SO EASILY, REMEMBER HIM AND KEEP THE NAME OF "PUNNIAPUR." IT IS A FORTUNATE MISPRONUNCIATION, BUT THAT IS WHERE THIS GOOD AND TRUE MAN BELONGS.

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MEMORIAL TABLET AT GOWALIA TANK

Bombay To Honour Martyrs Of Freedom

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An interesting programme of flag salutation and laying of wreaths on a memorial tablet in honour of those who fell in the cause of freedom will be gone through on August 15—Independence Dal. The memorial tablet has been raised at the Gowalia Tank maidan where the first session of the Indian National Congress was held in the Christmas of 1885.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which had drawn up this programme will hold a central flag salutation ceremony at Gowalia Tank maidan in the morning, after which wreaths will be placed at the memorial tablet.

On the midnight of August 14-15, the tri-colour flag will be hoisted at the Congress House following a torch light procession by Congress volunteers and Sevikas and a "Sammelan" of Congress workers.

Other items of the programme on Independence Day are tree planting at the Congress House and a mammoth procession in the evening terminating at the Chowpatty Sea Face where a public meeting will be held.

The Congress Sevika Dal has arranged a non-stop spinning programme from tomorrow (August 8) to August 14 in memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

TREE PLANTING DAY IN GUJARAT

AHMEDABAD, August 7, (A.P.I.): The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has sent a directive to all District and Town Congress Committees to plant as many trees as possible in celebration of the Independence Day on August 15.

The Garden Committee of the Ahmedabad Municipality has decided to plant about 500 trees on August 15 in different parts of the city.

The tree planting programme will be continued in the city thereafter and the Municipality will supply the necessary trees for the purpose.

SOKOL FESTIVAL ECHO

Hundreds Of Policemen Punished For Failure To Check Demonstrations

PRAGUE, August 7, (Reuter): Several hundred Prague policemen, including about 100 Officers, have been punished for their failure to check anti-Government demonstrations during the last months Sokol festival here reliable sources said today

The men were accused of either failing to intervene to stop the demonstrators or failing to intervene with sufficient vigour.

Disciplinary measures were believed to have included fines, reduction of privileges and losses of seniority.

During the Sokol (National Gymanastic Festival) about one-tenth of the 100,000 Sokols in Prague chanted slogans invoking the names of Benes and Masaryk, displayed United States and British flags, and showed their disapproval of the regime by silence as they passed the Presidential tribune.

Two-hundred to 300 Civilians are known to have been detained by the police during the festivities and punished under the summary powers the police possess here.

Most common punishment was a fortnight's imprisonment.

Purge Commissions are at present busy throughtout the country weeding out the Sokol leaders held responsible for the demonstrations.

CONGRESS SEVIKA DAL

Smt. Sushilaben Desai the Acting G.O.C. of the Congress Sevika Dal announces:

In loving memory of the beloved Bapuji Spinning Programme will be started from 8 A.M to 8 P.M. with effect from today (Sunday). All are hereby requested to come to the Congress House and take part in the programme in order to make it a success.

POST OFFICES TO SELL MATCH BOXES

NEW DELHI, Aug. 6 (API): At its concluding session today, the conference of the Postmasters-General considered a scheme to sell match boxes to the public at controlled rates through post offices.

Scheme for expanding postal facilities in rural areas by the appointment of 'DAK SEWAKS', who will combine in themselves the functions of village postmasters, runners and postmen was approved

ROLE OF JUDICIARY IN FREE INDIA

Like 'Caesar's Wife' Must Be Above Suspicion

CHIEF JUSTICE KANIA WARNS AGAINST EXECUTIVE INTERFERENCE

Speaking at the inauguration of the new High Court of Orissa recently the Chief Justice of India (Sir Harilal Kania) referred to the necessity both for the judiciary to keep itself aloof from outside pressure of all types and for the executive to realise and preserve the impartial character of High Court of Justice. He particularly Courts fo Justice. He particularly stressed the necessity for High Courts to be a Central and not a provincial subject in the legislative lists defining the powers of the Central and provincial legislatures.

The importance of the judiciary is appreciated by all. As a self-contained province you have the right to pass your laws to the extent permitted by the Government of India Act. The executive body, consisting of the constitutional head, namely, the Governor, and the Ministers, administer the province. It is their duty to do so according to the laws passed by the legislature of the province and the Central Government. If there is a lapse, conscious or otherwise, it is the function of the judiciary to set the matter right. On the establishment of the High Court the province thus becomes a complete and independent unit within the framework of the Government of India Act. Therefore, the establishment of the High Court naturally gives pleasure to all here.

To discharge its functions properly and to safeguard the interests of society, it is recognized that the High Court should be independent. It is called upon constantly to review the actions of the executive and to determine whether they are within the law. The proceedings of the Court are open to the public and the actions of the judiciary are thus always under the critical and vigilant eyes of the people. While the judicial officer does not object to the legislature prescribing the limits of his activities it is his duty and proper functon to see that the executive officers carry out their work within the prescribed limits.

It is therefore, improper to put the judiciary under the executive. If the judges were to depend on the will and pleasure of the executive, (which as things stand represent the majority party in the provincial legislature) for their salaries, leave, allowances etc., it is difficult to create the impression that in disputes between the executive authority and a citizen the judge is always independent an impartial.

However conscientious and impartial a judge may be the people in general will hesitate to accept that. Moreover, it is desirable that all High Courts should have equal status as their powers are similar. Therefore, there is a strong feeling among the judges that the High Court should be a Central and not a provincial subject in the legislative lists defining the powers of the Central and provincial legislatures..

POSITION OF JUDICIARY

These functions of the judiciary are of great importance at present. In the transitional period when the freedom of the citizen is under a rapid but uneven growth, the necessity of having security measures is recognised. At the same time it is equally clear that the liberty of the citizen is not to be lightly checked or crushed, unless the wishes of the people as a body are to that effect. In respect of the Acts and Ordinances passed as security measures, the attitude of the judiciary is likely to be misunderstood by both the executive authority and the citizens, unless the position of the judiciary is properly appreciated by both.

While on the one hand it is the duty of the judiciary to uphold the actions of the executive to the extent strictly permitted by law because the will of the people has enabled the legislature to pass the law, it is equally the function of the judiciary to prevent any excess beyond the limits prescribed by the law, because the executive is given special powers to be used only under specified circumstances and within specified limits and the will of the people has not given them the powers to use them beyond those limits. The judicial work, therefore, has to be appreciated and respected by both the executive authority and the people at large.

Any attempt on the part of either of those parties to disregard law or overlook the decisions of the judiciary is bound to endanger the existence of society as such. I am sure it will be the desire and ambition of the legislative executive and judicial authorities in the province to work in coordination with each other and appreciate that each one of them is making its own contributions for the betterment of the province in its own sphere of activities.

The establishment of a High Court enables the province to secure final judicial decisions in respect of the affairs of the province within its boundaries. Up to now the district courts administered the law, but for the final decision you had to go to another province to settle disputed points. While it is thus pleasant to have the feeling of having your own High Court, it should be recognized that, as in life, nothing pleasant is available without its correlated responsibilities. By establishing the High Court the work of the judiciary in the province is brought more in the public eye and your High Court will have to stand comparison with the other High Courts in India.

GOOD JUDGES NECESSARY

To maintain the high traditions and independence of the High Court you will have to secure good, able, efficient and independent judges. The existence of a strong Bar is thus essential for a good High Court.

WILL NOT BROOK INTERFERENCE

The struggle for freedom which had been going on in India for many years and which was intensified considerably during the last two decades brought hardships on many persons. Several persons voluntarily gave up their comfortable life to join the struggle openly. They are respected for their spirit of sacrifice. The Hon'ble Mr. Mishra, Minister for Local Self-Government of the C.P., recently drew attention to the activities of some such persons in trying to put pressure on local officers to get certain things done, which they considered desirable or beneficial under threat of appealing to the Ministers (because they being to the same party) if their wishes were not complied with.

I was glad to read the public denunciation of such activities. They will be highly objectionable if carried on in respect of the work of the judicial officers, with whom I am principally concerned. It is high time that the people in general recognized the necessity of preventing such nefarious influences being brought to bear on the work of the judiciary. Any such attempt, if capable of success, will completely undermine the feeling of obtaining justice from the Courts. That feeling is the basis of the exitsence of all lawful and orderly societies. I take this opportunity of bringing this aspect to the notice of those in power and when establishing a new High Court I am sure they will make it abundantly clear to all concerned that any attempt to interfere with the work of the decision of the judicial officer in such manner is against the fundamental principles on which the State is founded, is entirely repudiated by the Ministry and will be severely dealt with, irrespective of the position of the guilty party.

LIKE CAESAR'S WIFE

On the occasion of the inauguration of the High Court it is appropriate to appreciate the position of a judge. He is the highest judicial authority within the province to administer both civil and criminal law between a citizen and citizen and between a citizen and the State. He has to be impartial and, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. He cannot expect nor accept any favours from anyone. He can show no favour to anyone in his work. His social and economic life is thus heavily circumscribed. With the steep rise in the cost of living and the high rate of taxation, he has to be content, if he can live with dignity and honour within his means. In the world as constituted today, where fundamental virtues necessary for the existence of society, like ordinary honesty and truthfulness, are not easy to find, he has to keep honest.

In the world, as constituted today, where black market money is thrown about freely without any prick of conscience, where dodging of taxes is the rule of the day, he has to live within his means honourably and with dignity due to his position. In whatever way the others may move he has to live up to and maintain the high traditions of his office. In times of great political upheavals the people have trusted the judge to do the right thing according to law. He has carried on this work and discharged his duties without fear or favour, and whether for the time being he is respected or not by the citizen or the Government. Quite often in such circumstances the judges are treated as step-children or poor relations by the executive authorities. In spite of all this the judge has stood his ground firmly and with humility administered the law, to the best of his ability.

I am confident that the judges of this Court, even if they sometimes find themselves in difficult situations, will live up to the traditions of their office and keep the star of the judiciary untarnished and bright.

BOUNDARIES OF KARNATAK

Unification Committee Replies To Questionnaire

HUBLI, August 6, (A.P.I.): The Special General Body meeting of the Karnataka Ekikarna Mahasamiti was held here today under the presidentship of Mr. S. Nijalingappa, President of K. P. C. C. and considered in detail the questionnaire issued by the Linguistic Provinces Commission and prepared replies for the same. Bangalore and Hubli were suggested as the would-be capitals in case the Province included Mysore and if it did not Hubli was proposed.

Tasgaon and Walwa Talukas of Satara district some parts of Sangli, Miraj, Kurundwad, Jath States, parts of Sangola, Sholapur and Barsi talukas, Akalkot and Maindargi three districts of Hyderabad State, Bellary district, parts of Anantapur, Salem and Coimbatore districts, and Nilgiris district Wynad of Malabar district, Coorg, South and North Kanara districts and Belgaum district were enumerated as the boundaries of the future Karnatak province. Goa ought to form part of Karnatak from historical, geographical and economic point of view but the decision was left to the people themselves to decide in the matter.

Despite assurances by the Home Minister of the Government of Bombay to the K.P.C.C. President that public opinion would be consulted before formulating final proposals, there were rumours, says a resolution adopted at the meeting that plans for morming a predominanty Marathi-speaking areas in South Satara district inclusive of large Kannada portions of Sangli taluka, Miraj Taluka Budhagaon, Jath State and Jasgaon taluka, were being actively undertaken by the Government of Bombay. If any hasty action were taken in the matter great discontent was bound to prevail in Karnataka. The resolution said the meeting requested the Government to consult the people of Karnatak before finalising the plans.

Million-Pound Claim Against Burmese Govt.

RANGOON, August 7, (Reuter): A claim against the Burmese Government for £ 1,524,570 compensation was filed today by the British—owned Irrawardy Rlotialla Company taken over by the Government on June. 1.

It was understood the Burmese will reply to the claim at the end of the month.

Early in July a commission under the Chairmanship of thaung Sein, Rangoon High Court Judge was set up to assess compensation due to the Company.

GIVE THE U. N. A CHANCE!

BRITAIN & FRANCE KEPT OUT

Soviet Draft Convention For Danube Control

BELGRADE, August 7 (Reuter): The 10-Nation Danube Conference today accepted as a basis for a new River convention a Soviet draft which deprives Britain and France of their say in controlling Europe's greatest waterway.

Britain and the United States abstained, and only France voted against a Yugoslav motion accepting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky's draft for a Convention replacing the one signed in 1921.

Main points of the Russian draft are:

(1). Commercial navigation will be open to all.

(2) Only the Danube States may use naval vessels on the river.

(3) Control will be in the hands of the Danube States—Russia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and later Ausrtia.

Under the old Convention Britain, France, Italy, Germany, and Rumania were on the Control Commission.

A proposal that the Conference should form a General Committee and consider the draft Article by Article was carried by nine votes to one, the French opposing.

AMERICA'S RIGHT

United States Envoy Cavendish Cannon insisted today on his country's right to a voice in the Danube regime because it was an occupying power in both Austria and Germany.

He was replying to Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky's attack at the Danube Conference yesterday against the United States draft Convention when he charged United States' interest in the Danube was only political.

Cannon said: "Let us not forget the direct interest of the United States which occupies a Riparian position on the Danube. The German Sector of the Danube and the Gedman Danube fleet are connected with the problems of this river. Until a Sovereign German Government is established and ganted full participation in the Danube regime, the United States will be responsible for representing erGman Riparian interests

DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR G.I.P. RAILWAY

General Manager Reviews Programme

BOMBAY, August 6, (A.P.I.): Satisfactory progress was being made with the post war development plans of the G.I.P. Railway the General Manager of the system, Mr. S. S. Vasist, told the Associated Press of India in an interview today. Mr. Vasist said that the programme, which would cost about five crores of rupees in the first instance was in line with the plans of the other railways in India all of whom were doing everything in their power to increase facilities for the travelling public. The speed of progress in this respect was, however, conditioned by the supply position, the availability of construction materials and the arrival of locomotives and other items which were not at present being manufactured in India.

WIDENING GHAT SECTION

Mr. Vasist added that that work of widening and realigning the double track of the Ghat section of the Bombay-Poona line was proceeding apace. This included alterations in some of the tunnels in order to permit the running of 12 foot wide dolling stock by widening the track centres from 12 feet to 15-1/2 feet.

Another important item in the programme was the restoration of the 76-1/2 mile track from Kaipur to Banda which had been dismantled during the war

Speaking about the locomotive position Mr. Vasist said that out of a total of 840 steam locomotives on The G.I.P. Railway 174 were over 40-year old, 133 between 35 and 40 years old. Fort-your old engines had been laid aside or scraping. he added.

Search For French Flying Boat Appears Hopeless

PARIS, August 6, (U. P. A.): Search authorities reported today that they were almost ready to abandon as hopeless the hunt in the South Atlantic for the giant French flying boat which disappeared Sunday with 52 persons aboard.

Trygve Lie's Pathetic Appeal To Powers

GERMAN SETTLEMENT IS CONDITION FOR PEACE

LAKE SUCCESS, August 7, (Reuter): Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, said today in his third annual report to the General Assembly that nothing would more strengthen the world organisation than a settlement of the German problem.

"If there is the slightest prospect that progress can be made, I would urge a resumption of negotiations between the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and France on the future of Germany. Nothing would more contribute to the effectiveness of the United Nations than a settlement of this problem.

He said it was not for him to judge whether the United Nations could be of help in settling the differences among the Big Powers, but did observe:

"The organs of the United Nations are now virtually the only places where regular contact and discussion have been maintained on a continuous basis between the Western Powers and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics".

CHIEF FORCE FOR UNITY

Mr. Lie declared the United Nations to be the chief force holding the world together today, and urged that it be given a chance to be more effective.

"I believe it is time to think of the United Nations in other terms than that of an infant which must be protected from the harsh realities of world politics".

Replying to those who suggest that the United Nations was based on the assumption of agreement among the Great Powers, and who suggest that the organisation has been submitted to strains it was not intended to bear, Mr. Lie said:

"The conflict between East and West has been the cause, direct or indirect, of many setbacks and disappointments in the work of the United Nations during the past year. Yet it is equally true, though far less often admitted, that the United Nations, in its turn, has acted as a restraining and conciliating influence upon the parties to this.

NO ROOM FOR SINGLE PATTERN

Mr. Lie also said: "It would be a grave mistake to believe that most of the world has any intention of accepting any single economic system whether based on the communist doctrine of the Classless Society or the most extreme American capitalist version of a Free Enterprise System.

"In a world where so many forces are at work and so many different vivilisations and cultural traditions are stirring and intermingling, domination by any single ideology whether it be religious or political or economic is unthinkable and impossible.

"It is equally unthinkable that any one nation or group of nations could establish and maintain in such a world a new Empire resting on either economic power or military might.

"The United Nations has been designed above all for changing world. It has been so framed and so constructed that change can be brought about peacefully instead of by force of arms."

The organisations had been so built that the old nationalisms of Asia and the Far East could adjust themselves peacefully to each other Mr. Lie added.

U. N. AT WORK

Mr. Lie reviewed the work of the past year including the Security Council's truce in Palestine its "Good Offices" agreement in Indonesia its efforts towards settling the Kashmir dispute its investigations in Greece and Korea.

He said the Economic Commissions for Europe Asia and the Far East have done good work.

The most discouraging aspect of the United Nations labours of the past year he said was its failure to reach agreement on the problems of Atomic Control and Disarmament.

He feared, he said, that the prolonged debates on atomic energy control have diverted attention from equally deadly bacteriological and chemical weapons which for aught anyone knows may even now be piling up in secret stocks

Of the armaments race, he said: "The United Nations has taken no practical step to halt it.

Quit Germany Call To Powers

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (Reuter): Dr. Ferdinand Friedensburg, Deputy Mayor of Berlin, has called for the withdrawal of all occupation troops from Germany, the British licensed "Telegraf" reported today.

Addressing a meeting of the Christian Democratic Union in the British Sector of the City, Dr. Friedensburg said:

"The past years have shown that the Occupation Powers are unable to govern the German people. While the political policy of the Western Allies is quite clear, it is being ignored with regard to financial questions.

"Everything depends on preserving Berlin's Four Power status. This alone can bring Berlin's fight for independence to a happy end."

MOSCOW TALKS MAKE LITTLE PROGRESS

MOSCOW. August 7, (Reuter): A week's discussions between Marshal Stalin, M. Molotov and the Western Envoys seeking an end of the Berlin crisis have produced the feeling here this weekend that things are not quite so simple as they appeared earlier.

Two facts emerge from the past week:

(1) The Russians were most anxious to talk. M. Molotov called back from his holiday, prepared the way for last Monday's two-hour meeting with Marshall Stalin and received the envoys for two and a three-quarters hours last night.

(2) The Envoys are remaining in Moscow and agreement which many observers expected after the talk with M. Molotov last night has still not been reached.

In London 'Reuter's' diplomatic correspondent wrote that from the standpoint of the Western Powers the aim of the Moscow talks was to discover a basis for opening negotiations.

They have believed to have suggeste that the Soviets should lift the Berlin blockade in return for Western agreebent to let the Soviet Mark circulate in the whole of Berlin.

Another Meeting Tomorrow?

Diplomatic observers here expect another meeting soon, perhaps on Monday between Soviet leaders and Envoys of Britain France and the United States on the German situation says the "U.P.I.".

The Soviet Foreign Minister M. Molotov is awaiting reactions from London Washington and Paris on talks he held last night in Kremlin with Envoys of the Western Powers.

The Meeting was not reported in today's press or in radio bulletins.

A 'Tass' message from Berlin states that the number of unemployed in Western Sectors of the City is increasing at the rate of 1,200 a day and Firms have not money to pay wages of persons still working.

Special Powers To Paul Reynaud

PARIS, August 7, (Reuter): The French National Assembly today postponed until tomorrow its debate on a draft law giving special economic powers to French Finance Minister Paul Reynaud.

RUSSO-AMERICAN TANGLE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (U. P. A.): The United States and Russia today headed into a financial tangle over the Russian payment for dol. 230,000,000 worth of United States equipment.

The trouble started when Russia did not get all of the dol. 250,000,000 worth of equipment which the United States contracted to sell her after lend-lease shipments were cut off on V. J. Day.

Congress stopped the flow before the last dol. 20,000,000 worth of equipment was shipped. Russia charged this was a contract violation and said she should not have to pay the full value for the equipment received because some parts for the delivered equipment were in shipments that never came.

FORTUNE IN A HANDBAG

Diamonds On Charter Flight To Palestine

BLACKBUSHE (Hamshire), Aug. 7 (Reuter): A pecial charter plane from the Dakota Fleet of Pan-African Airways slipped out of Blackbushe airport today with more than a quarter million pounds worth (£250,000) of diamonds on board destined for Haifa, Palestine.

Only about half a dozen people knew of the precious cargo which was in an ordinuary suitcase carried by a special courier who looked like a normal traveller off for a summer holiday.

The plane's departure time was a closely guarded secret and the pilot was given a secret route for his flight. The only passengers on board, besides the courier, were two stalwart escorts.

An official of the Pan-African Airways told Reuter: "We received the commission through the British Civil Aviation Ministry. The plane was chartered by a London diamond company, and although no details were given to us, we presume that the diamonds are going to Palestine for commercial purposes."

TRUSTEE SHIP FOR SOMALI LAND

LONDON, Aug. 8 (Reuter): Australia believes that Italian Somaliland should be placed under the Trusteeship of one "suitable" power and not under the Big Four, according to a Government memorandum published today.

It regards Ethiopia as a suitable guardian for Eritrea and points out that Libya may be expected to attain independence earlier than Somaliland and Eritrea.

Australia considers that Britain, who has "administered the territories successfully since the end of the war, might well be chosen as Trustee", but adds that the evidence suggests that most inhabitants of Libya are opposed to the appointment of the Italian Government as Trustee.

The South African Government on Friday suggested that Britain should have Trusteeship of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania.

Dutch Warning To Indonesia

BATAVIA, August 7, (Reuter): General Burman Vreeden, Dutch army chief of staff, today gave a warning that Dutch commanders in Indonesia might have to take "necessary military measures" if the truce agreement with the Republicans was violated.

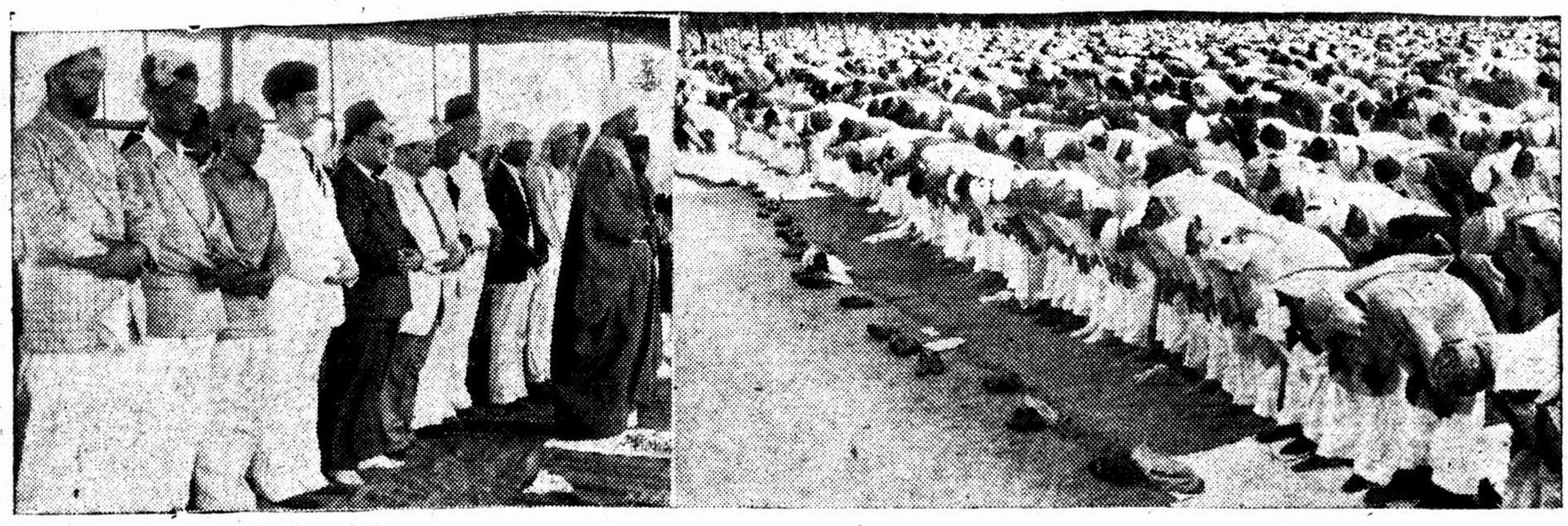
General Vreeden made his tatement before the Security Commission set up by the Dutch and Republicans in their negotiations for a political settlement, according to a communique from the United Nations Good Offices Committee here.

The Committee announced it would consider urgently the growing tension in Indonesia after recent incidents in demilitarised zones of Java and Sumatra.

The Republican delegate, Dr. Meimena, said the Republic did not want to provoke incidents but that shooting incidents in Dutch-held territory near the "status quo" line had strengthened the belief among Republicans that the Dutch wanted to solve the dispute by force.

He proposed that military detachments in the demilitarised zones be replaced by civil police and that military terms of the Good Offices Committee should go to the zones to help solve serious incidents

ID CONGREGATION PRAYER



Muslims, rich and the poor, the high and the low, without any feeling of the difference in status, all joined in a common prayer at the Azad Maidan on Saturday morning.

Threat To New French Govt.

Socialist Opposition To Tax Bill

PARIS, August 7. (Reuter): Socialist opposition to the "spring cleaning" of nationalised industries proposed in the Tax Bill which Finance Minister Paul Reynaud will present to the National Assembly to-day is held by observers here to be sufficiently strong to threaten the life of Premier Andre Marie's new Government.

The bill, examined by the Assembly's finance commission yesterday, would cut social security and other public and military services, and put into effect economies in the nationalised industries, all in an effort to save 100,000,000,000 francs in Government expenditure before the end of September.

This saving, representing about 9.5 per cent of the whole annual budget, would be coupled with a borrowing programme under which the Government would raise about 200,000,000,000 francs by the end of the year.

The alternative, M. Reynaud holds, would be a deficit of 800,000,000,000 francs which would affect funds earmarked for national industries.

M. Reynaud, pre-war Finance Minister and Premier of France when she collapsed under the German invasion, believed that the country should rely on stimulation of personal initiative, in unbridled enterprise, for stabilisation of its economy and adjustment of its costs of living.

Left-wing elements of the new coalition Government opposed his appointment to the Cabinet.

City Muslims Celebrate Id

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Terminating their month's fast for holy Ramzan, Bombay Muslims gathered in their thousands at Azad Maidan this morning for Id-ul-Fitr and extended their loyalty and good wishes to the Indian Union, its Government and people.

Unlike on past occasions this, the first Id in Free India was free from frenzied orations pledging to achieve Pakistan, political slogans and obtrusive display of the Muslim League flag.

The occasion was purely religious and devout Muslims, dressed in white, knelt and offered prayers to Allah as Maulana Hafiz Qari Gulam Hussein Saheb of Surat recited verses from the Holy Quoran.

Id-ul-Fitr was celebrated by city Muslims with great eclat. Muslim localities wore a festive look and flags and buntings adorned many Muslim homes and institutions.

Prayers were offered by the followers of the Holy Prophet at all the mosques in the city. The largest gathering in the city, however, came off at Azad Maidan. Organised by the Anjuman-e-Tabligul-Islam the prayers at the Azad Maidan attracted men of all classes. The rich and poor mingled with each other and exchanged greetings in a spirit of brotherhood with fellow Muslims as well as a sprinkling of Hindus who were present.

The gathering included consuls of several Islamic countries. Representatives of the High priest of the Bohra community also participated in the function.

Alms were offered to the poor and sweets and sherbat freely distributed.

A rostrum was erected under a tin-roofed shamiana improvised for the occasion, and it was from here that Maulana Hafiz Qari Gulam Hussein Saheb of Surat recited the prayers which were listened to with rapt attention.

After the prayers were over the Maulana in a brief speech prayed for the peace and prosperity of the war-torn world. He further called upon his co-religionists in India to forget the past and to be loyal to the land of their birth.

No sooner the prayers were over hundreds of Muslims crowded round the Maulana to wish him "Id Mubarak" and also to earn his blessings. There was so much rush that the Maulana was ultimately to be cordoned off by the volunteers present. The congregation then slowly dispersed.

JINNAH'S ID MESSAGE

Muslims Of The World Must Unite

KARACHI, Aug. 6 (API)—The Governor-General of Pakistan, Quaid-I-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, in his "Id" message stated:—

"On this day of rejoicing I send my greetings to Muslims all over the world and wish them a very happy Id." For us the last "Idul-Fitre," which followed soon after the birth of Pakistan, was marred by the tragic happenings in the East Punjab. The blood bath of last year and its aftermath—the mass migration of millions—presented a problem of unprecedented magnitude to provide new moorings for this mass of drifting humanity strained our energies and resources to breaking point. The immensity of the task very nearly overwhelmed us and we could only just keep our heads above water.

The brief span of 12 months was not sufficient to see all the "mohajreens" settled in profitable employment in Pakistan. Considerable progress has been made in resettling them but a good many remain to be rehabilitated. We cannot rejoice till every one of them has been put on his feet again. I am sanguine that by next 'Id' this formidable and intractable problem will have been solved and all the refugees absorbed in Pakistan's economy as useful members of the society".

The Quaid-I-Azam added:—"The history of the last twelve months has been one of continuous struggle against heavy odds, but what sustained us during these dark days, was our unity of purpose and firm resolve to see that our young state did not founder under the blows of our enemies. We have weathered the worst storms and the safety of the shore, though distant is in sight.

We can look to the future with robust confidence provided we do not relax and fritter away our energies in internal dissensions. There never was greater need for discipline and unity in our ranks. It is only with united effort and faith in our destiny that we shall be able to translate the Pakistan of our dreams into reality. You are celebrating Id today after a month of fasting. Why was a fasting enjoined upon Muslims if it were not to teach them discipline and orderliness. These are virtues to cultivate and in that lies your salvation and that of the nation.

The Quaid-I-Azam concluded:—"My 'Id' message to our brother Muslim states is one of friendship and goodwill. We are all passing through perilous times. The drama of power politics that is being staged in Palestine, Indonesia and Kashmir should serve an eye opener to us. It is only by putting up a united front that we can make our voice felt in the counsels of the world.

Let me, therefore, appeal to you—in whatever language you may put, when the essence of my advice is boiled down it comes to this—that every Musalman should serve Pakistan honestly, sincerely and selflessly.

Maulana Azad Leads Prayers At Delhi

NEW DELHI, August 7, (A.P.I.): Thousands of Muslims gathered today at the Idgah, Jumma Masjid and the Fathepuri mosque to offer Id prayers.

Messages of greetings and goodwill from Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister, and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Communication Minister, were read to the congregations.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education conducted the prayers at Jumma Masjid and Maulana Ahmed Sayeed, Vice-President of the Jamait-Ulema, at the Idgah.

Sri Prakas' Greetings To Jinnah

KARACHI, August 7, (A.P.I.): The High Commissioner for India in Pakistan Mr. Sri Prakas has sent the following telegram to the Governor-General of Pakistan Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah on the occasion of id: "I offer my hearty and respectful greetings and best wishes on this sacred and auspicious occasion of Id and pray for the health and hippiness of yourself your Government and the people. May this holy day bring peace and good-will to all."

8 Lakh Indians Will Be Hit

Aziz Condemns Ceylon Citizenship Bill

"Eight lakhs of Indians in Celon will be made aliens by the Veylon Citizenship Bill which, Prime Minister Senanayake, presented to the Ceylon Parliament on August 4," says Mr. Aziz, President of the Ceylon Indian Congress in a statement today.

Describing the Bill as a move by Mr. Senanayake to forestall the Government of India in the matter of negotiations now pending between India and Ceylon, Mr. Aziz salls upon the people and the Government of India to persuade the Government of Ceylon to postpone the matter of consideration of the Ceylon Citizenship Bill until the question of Indo-Ceylon citizenship is satisfactorily settled between the Governments.

Mr. Aziz believes that the Indo-Ceylon citizenship and Ceylon Citizenship Bills together could solve the probleM of citizenship.

Mr. Aziz concluded: 'This matter is of utmost importance and I hope the Government of India will not delay in taking up this question which has now arisen as a result in taking unilateral action by the Government of Ceylon.

Landing Craft Explosion

13 American Sailors Dead Near Okinawa

TOKYO, August 7, (Reuter): Thirteen American and Filipino sailors and 50 local inhabitants are believed to have died in a landing craft explosion at Ie Shima Island near Okinawa the Headquarters of the United States Far East Air Forces announced today.

The landing craft which was being used to carry ammunition from Ie Shima, was destroyed as well as another vessel.

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1 About 75% of mankind suffer from functional disorders of the liver or Kidney. The Valuable secretions or 'hormones' of the liver are interfered with the poisonous matter formed in the body are not properly eliminated; and serious disturbance in the whole digestive system occurs. This condition manifests itself in various ailments such as bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of appetite, pains in the chest and the right side, rheumatism, various eruptions etc.

2 Not unusually stones gather in the gall bladder or kidneys and colics occur and injuries to the urinary canal are not infrequent. It is not only needless but dangerous to resort to operation in such cases. Needless because countless doctors have affirmed the wonderful curative powers of GENUINE WAANING TILLY OIL in dissolving these stones and restoring the liver and kidneys to their normal state. Dangerous because vital organs are concerned.

3 If any of the above syymptoms appear, don't waiti Start a course of treatment, without delay, with Famous Household remedy.

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 4 2004
Muslim Savval 2 1367
Parsi: Aspandarmed 10 1317
Sunrise 6-17 a. m. Sunset 19-10 p.m.
Hightide 01.53, 14-19 Lowtide 07-52 20-35

To-day's Engagements

PROTEST AGAINST HINDU CODE BILL: A meeting of Hindus will be held today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Madhav Bagh to protest against the provisions of the Hindu Code Bill Among the speakers will be: Sjts. Madan Mohan Shastri and Shyanian- and Jha.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. P. P. Joshi will deliver a lecture on "Horoscope houses" at 4 p.m. and Mr. J. S. Chiniwalla on "Which is more important, Dasa or Yochar?" at 5 p.m. today.

SARBAJAMIN DURGA PUJA COMMITTEE (BOMBAY SOUTH): The Committe hold its 4th annual General meeting at Rustoms Building 2nd Floor, Churchgate at 3-30 p.m. today to pass the audited accounts and elect office bearers.

SHRI THYAGARAJA SABHA: Music concert by Smt. Rama Hariharan (vocal) Miss T. P. Meenakshi (violin) Mr. R. P. Iyer (mridangam), and Mr. P. S. V. Narayan (morsing) at 4-25 p.m., today (Sunday) at Podar College Hall Matunga.

BORIVLI VIDYARTHI MANDAL: Second lecture of the Educational Lecture Series by Proof. N. P. Patel Of Andheri College at Shri Jam Hosiery Works Ltd., Oppo. Police Chowki at 4-30 p. m. today.

MANDVI ('B' WARD) BHADUT SANGH: Members will pay visit to Bldgs. in Danabunder (Clive Rd.) at 9-30 a.m. today Tenants and Residents with complaints, if any, are requested to meet near Sailors Home there.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: General membership meeting at 5 p.m. today.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Public lecture by Hundraj Madhuvani, Vyakyanvachaspati at the premises of Arya Samaj Fort, at 9 a.m. today.

F S. U. FILM: Friends of the Soviet Union are screening the Soviet Film "Professor Mamlock" at Plaza, Dadar, B.B. & C.I. at 10 a. m. today. Tickets are available in advance at the Theatre.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building Flora Fountain: Public Lecture followed by questions and answers on "Rebirth in Cosmos and Man", 6-15 p.m., today (Sunday)

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, Aug. 8.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s).

7-30 a.m. Amritlal Navsariwala 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Surinder Kaur (Vocal Music) 8-45 Mohammad Khan 9-5 Azambai (Vocal Music) 9-45 Surinder Kaur (Vocal Music) 11-0 Screen Hits 12-0 p.m. Vub Sound News 12-15 Azambai (Vocal Music) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 G. D. Agni (Vocal Music) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Grace Calwell: Piano 2-10 Reginald Kell (Clarionet) and Gerald Moore (Piano) 2-15 Russy Mody: Violin 4-20 Vinodini Dixit (Vocal Music) 4-50 Kannad Songs (Sung by Air Artist) 5-0 P. B. Devburman (Puta Dhanashri on Sitar) 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Mukta Vaidya 6-30 G. D. Agni (Vocal Music) 7-0 Mrudung Vadan (By Air Artist) 7-10 Local Announcements and weather Report 7-15 Nayi Film 7-30 Mukta Vaidya 7-45 P. B. Devburman 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Mohammad Khan (Surbahar Recital) 8-45 Olympic Sports Talk in English by G. D. Sondhi Relay from B. B. C. 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 N. B. C. Symphony Orchestra Conducted by Frank Black.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s).
7-40 a.m. Subah Ke Rang 5-45 p.m. D. Y. Kelkar Sawal ab mori baat mano 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s).
8-0 D. Y. Kelkar (Mand) 8-15 Prabhubhai Patel and Party 9-0 Nivruttibuwa Sarnaik (Vocal Music) 10-0 Nivruttibuwa Sarnaik (Vocal Music).

PYARELAL TO WRITE ON MAHATMA

WARDHA, Aug. 7 (UPI): It is understood that Shri Pyarelal, who is expected to arrive here shortly, will stay in Sewagram Ashram for two months.

During his stay here, he will write a book on Mahatma Gandhi. The book will be published by the Navajiwan Press, Ahmedabad.

INDIANS LEAVE RIOT-STRICKEN BASSEIN PORT

RANGOON, August 7, (Reuter): European and Indian familes arrived here today from riot-stricken Bassein port, 90 miles from Rangoon in the Indian ship "Jalayamuna." The evacuees said the situation in Bassein was "uneasy" because of difficulty in keeping law and order.

The Communists had been operating 15 miles from Bassein for many months and had only recently transferred to the city, they said.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Aug. 7, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather summary for Saturday, the 7th August, 1948:— The monsoon is strengthening in north Malabar and the South Konkan. Rainfall has been widespread along the West Coast and over the region from the West United Provinces and West Central India to Assam. There have also been local showers in the East Punjab, South Hyderabad and Mysore and along Circars Coast and scattered showers in Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

FORECAST UNTIL THE EVENING OF 8TH: The monsoon will strengthen in the North Konkan and the West Deccan. Rainfall will be widespread in the West Coast, Assam and over the region extending from the East Punjab and West Central India to Bihar and West Bengal. There will be local showers in Orissa, the South Central Provinces, Berar, Deccan, Mysore and West Rajputana.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely in the United Provinces, Central India, Assam, sub-Himalayan Bengal and the South Konkan during the next 48 hours.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Aug. 7, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches for the past 24 hours from 1st June 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 nours (I. S. T.), on 7th August, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 92 80 T 4.9 minus 13.1, Baroda 93 79 T 7.5 —, BOMBAY 89 78 0.1 36.5 minus 10.3, Calcutta 91 80 0.4 30.3 plus 3.2, Calicut 83 74 0.2 74.0 plus 3.4, Delhi 89 70 T 14.5 plus 2.3, Hyderabad 88 76 1.2 11.8 plus 0.4, Hyderabad (Sd.) nil, Madras 94 74 0.5 5.5 minus 0.9, Mahabaleshwar 68 63 1.2 104.2 minus 69.7, Nagpur 93 78 0.1 21,1 minus 5.1, Poona 87 72 0 11.4 minus 0.6.

Monsoon Strengthening In South Konkan

BOMBAY, August 7, (A. P. I.): The Monsoon is strengthening in South Konkan where fairly widespread rain has fallen, says a weather report issued from Santa Cruz, Honavar recorded two inches of rain, and Mahabaleshwar one inch during the 24 hours ended 8 a.m., today. During the same period, Colaba recorded 5 cents, Santa Cruz 23 cents and Juhu 29 cents.

The monsoon is expected to strengthen in Konkan during the next 48 hours. Cloudy weather with a few light showers is expected in Bombay today, but the showers may become more frequent late to night and tomorrow.

Cloudy Weather To Continue

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Weather Forecasting Station, Santa Cruz Observatory reports that the monsoon is strengthening in South Konkan where fairly widespread rain has fallen. Honaver recorded two inches of rain and Mahabaleshwar one inch, during the 24 hours ended at eight this morning.

During the same period Colaba registered five cents, Santa Cruz 23 cents and Juhu 29 cents.

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Cloudy weather with a few light showers is expected in Bombay today. Showers may become more frequent late in the night and tomorrow.

STUDIO NOTES

"BANWASI"

A Documentary Of Warlis' Life

The so-called backward tribes known as Adivasis, Santhals, Nagas, Bhils and Warlis have attracted attention recently both of the social reformers and political agitators. Though a good deal has been said and written about them, city dwellers know little about their customs and their ways of life.

Rajkamal has sought to bring the life of these people to the screen in its next offering "Banwasi" which is scheduled for release at West End on the 19th inst. Based on a prize winning Marathi novel, "Banwasi" seeks to depict the life of the Warlis realistically. The picture is stated to be so true to life that it may be called a documentary.

"Banwasi' has been directed by Chandrashekhar, and enacted by a cast of newcomers headed by Shobha, Mahipal, Kunte, Gyani, Sushilla, Palsikar.

NEW THEATRES

Another Sarat Chatterjee Picture

Director Kartick Chatterjee has completed all the sequences of the Hindi screen-version of Sarat Chatterjee's "Ramer-Sumati" in three moderately big sets. The Cast is composed of Molina, Abdul Sukkur, Palmahindra, Rajlakshmi, Maya Bose, Pt. Shore, Pt. Natabar, Ashit Sen and others. Music for this film is being done by Pankaj Mullick. Sudhin Majumdar is doing the photography. Director Kartick Chatterjee is confident of making "Ramer Sumati" (Hindi) as a big success as its Bengali counter part. The Hindusthani title of this film will soon be announced.

A NEW BIMAL ROY PICTURE

Bimal Roy directed "Anjan Garh", (in Hindi and Bengali) is now ready for release. The cast is headed by Sunanda, Raja Ganguly and Ajoy Sharma. The location sequences are stated to be some of the finest ever flashed on the Indian screen. Musical score is provided by R. C. Boral. The picture will be released in Bombay through Calcutta Film Exchange.

80 LAKHS DAMAGED IN FIRE

Moon Mills May Go Out Of Production Pending Repairs To Building

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A damage of Rs. 80 lakhs is estimated to have been caused as a result of the fire that broke out in the Moon Mills last night. The fire which occurred due a short circuit was brought under control by Bombay Fire Brigademen after a six-hour struggle.

About 300,000 pounds of cloth were destroyed in the fire. But the fire fighters succeded in saving 3000 bales of cloth stocked in a godown.

The Mill it is feared will go out of production till the damaged building is repaired and the affected plants are replaced.

WOMAN DIES OF BURNS

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Vimlabai Chandulal Pandya, a 28-year old wife of a City clerk died of burns, this morning at the Harkissondas Tospital

It was stated that while she was boiling mlik yesterday night her "sari" caught fire. Hearing the screams of Vimlabai, her husband came to her rescue, and tried to extinguish the fire.

Vimlabai was removed to the Harkisson Hospital where she died early this morning.

KHER TO UNVEIL KORA'S PORTRAIT

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay will unveil the portrait of the late Mr. Chhotubhai Kora, at 6 p.m. today (Sunday) at Laxmi Nagar pavillion Khar.

THEY PROPOSE TO CLARK GABLE

By JAMES ARTHUR

The fact that 1948 is a Leap Year makes little difference to Hollywood's most eligible bachelor—Clark Gable. He's the most proposed to man in the world.

Over the period during which he has been a top motion picture personality, Gable has received close to five thousand marriage proposals. They've come from all over the world mostly from women who don't believe in waiting for Leap Year but who are firmly convinced that it's open season on bachelors no matter what year is designated by the calendar.

GRANNY TOO!

They've come by telephone, by letter, by telegram, by recording—and even by proxy. They've come from teen-aged girls, from middle-aged widows and, in one case, from a 60-year-old grandmother.

The women who pour out their hearts to him are considered sincere friends by the actor himself. He realizes that he owes a debt of gratitude to their devotion. They have, in a sense, made him into the great star he has become, one whose tremendous popularity has outshone that of his rivals for a good many years.

But he is careful to keep his relationships with them on a strictly friendly basis.

The women who yearn to be Mrs. Clark Gable are motivated by varying desires.

Recently, the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer actor received a letter from a widow whose husband left her a 20-acre farm, not to mention three growing sons. It was because of the sons and the farm, she was frank to admit, that she was asking Gable to marry her.

"I have a feeling you would love my boys", she wrote, "and I have always believed that you'd be at home on a farm. I don't care for myself, but my boys and the farm do need attention and I'm convinced you are the one to give it to them."

The next day there came a lengthy telegram from a woman in Kansas. She was, she explained, simply lonesome for children and a home. She had found the local field barren of suitable mates and therefore was appealing to Gable to marry her and thus remedy her "desperate situation."

PROSPECTIVE "IN-LAW"

Then there was the elderly woman who wrote on behalf of her daughter.

"She has always had your picture on top of her bureau", the mother declared, "and she is forever comparing her beaux to you. So far they have all been found wanting and I'm afraid she is going to end up as a spinster. Won't you please consent to marry her?"

This thoughtful woman included not only a photograph of her daughter but one of herself as well, so that Gable could judge her as a prosjective mother-in-law.

The photographs, incidentally, almost always accompany the letters. One British girl pulled a neat switch in this respect. She enclosed a picture of her legs with her marriage proposal.

"If they meet with your approval", she wrote, "then I'll send another photograph so that you may see the rest of me."

The problem of answering these letters proves the greatest headache of al as far as Gable is concerned.

He is still trying to figure out how it's possible to say 'no" to a girl's marriage proposal and still remain in her good graces.

It's a neat trick if you can do it.

So far Clark Gable seems to have managed it.

He's still a bachelor and he's still a favourite.

KAPURCHAND'S NEW VENTURE

Kapurchand and Co., leaders in film enterprises, have now entered the realm of 16 m.m. films with a view to present entertainment and education to the masses of the country, and to make it possible to have cinema shows almost anywhere, in clubs, big hotels, tents, schools, mills and factories this firm is reported to have reduced to the sub-standard size many popular screen hits.

RUSH FOR PERMITS TO COME TO INDIA

A view of the office of High Commissioner for India in Karachi, where from 800 to 100. Applications are received daily from Muslim for permits to come to India: An officer on duty (marked x) explaining the procedure for obtaining permits to waiting Muslims. About 350 permits are issued every day.

PASSENGER TRAIN CAUGHT IN AMBUSH

Armed Gang Active On Hyderabad Border

MAIL SORTER SHOT: BOGIES SET ABLAZE

BEZWADA, August 7, (A.P.I.): A Hyderabad-bound passenger train which left here at 6-40 this morning was attacked by an armed gang between Gangineni and Yerupalayam on the Nizam's State Railway in Hyderabad territory.

An "Associated Press of India" correspondent who visited the scene in the afternoon reports that two carriages—A composite first and Second Class carriage and the R. M. S. van—were set on fire and were completely burnt.

CAUGHT IN AMBUSH

It appears that after the train had left Gangineni Station (in Indian territory) and passed into Hyderabad State, a passenger in the train pulled the alarm chain. As the train stopped, a gang armed with guns, daggers and lathis, who had been in ambush, rushed to the train. They fired shots in the air and intimidated the passengers into getting down.

There were no casualties but for one R. M. S. sorter who received serious gun shot wounds. He was taken to Bezwada and admitted to Government Hospital.

A duplicate train was run by the N. S. Railway authorities from Yerrupalayam Station in the evening carrying those passengers who wished to continue their journey.

OFFICIAL RUSH TO SCENE

The District Magistrate, Mr. R. S. Malayappan, and the Deputy Superintendent of Police have proceeded to the scene with an armed escort.

Many passengers fled to Gangineni Station, which is about two miles and a half from the place of the incident. The M. S. M. Railway have sent a special train to bring back stranded passengers.

An A.P.I. correspondent who visited the scene in the evening saw that fire was still smouldering.

The damage is estimated at about Rs. 40,000 by a Nizam's Railway Official. The driver of the train, said this official, had felt a tremendous jerk and on examination it was found that two fish-plates had been removed from the track. Fortunately, the alarm chord was pulled and the driver was able to stop the train, thus averting a derailment.

EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT

Mr. C. C. Paul, a retired engineer of the Nizam's Railway, who travelled by the ill-fated train gave the API the following eye-witness account of the incident:

"As the train left Gangineni and proceeded about three miles, it suddenly stopped. I heard a number of shots and, on looking out, saw about twenty people armed with lathis daggers and guns approaching the train from nearby bushes. The men ordered the passengers to get out of the train and run away. On hearing the shots, my co-passengers lay down flat on the floor of the compartment, but later when we saw all passengers getting out on the other side of train, we also started to de-train.

BEATEN WITH LATHI

Meanwhile, a few of the gang entered our compartment asked us to get down immediately. As I was hesitating, I was beaten with a lathi. I then hurriedly got down and followed the rest along the railway track and reached Yerrupalem.

As I looked back I saw fire blazing from two bogies, the hold-up was deliberate and pre-planned with a political motive behind it, because the attackers did not loot anybody's property.

A Third Class passenger said that one of the passengers in his compartment pulled the alarm chain and when the train stopped he heard shots. The raiders shouted at them to get down and all of them got out and ran away.

SHOT ON SHOULDER

Janaki Ramayya, Sub-Inspector of Kondapalli, who was the first to reach the spot from this side said that P. Rammaya Rao, mail sorter, received gun shot injuries on his shoulder and was brought to Gangineni in a cot. From there he was taken by a bus to Bezwada Government Hospital.

Later in the evening the special train carrying those passengers stranded at Gangineni were brought back to Bezwada.

Gangineni is about nineteen miles from Bezwada and is the last station in Indian Union territory.

'ID' TRAGEDY IN LAHORE

23 Killed In Stampede In Badshahi Mosque

LAHORE, August 7 (A.P.I.): 'Id' day in Lahore—which is incidentally the first in Pakistan—today took a toll of 23 persons killed and 20 others injured when after prayers at the Badshahi Mosque the vast congregation made a mad rush for the exit trampling down people in the general stampede.

The onrush was so dense and the pressure from behind so heavy that persons in front were knocked down and trampled under to grievous injuries and to death.

These were mostly either old men or young boys who could not regain their feet and allowed themselves to be crushed under.

Many high personalities in Lahore are stated to be among the dead and injured.

When the situation became serious the main exit was closed and people asked to pass out through the three side exits.

Medical attention was soon provided and the injured taken to hospital.

LATER

Inquires made at the Mayo Hospital at 10 p. m. show that one of the injured persons succumbed to injuries in the hospital, thus bringing the total number of deaths to 24. Two of the injured are stated to be in a precarious condition.

Clash Inevitable

MIRZA ISMAIL'S CONFESSION: SARDAR IS RIGHT

NEW DELHI, August 7, (A.P.I.): Nawab Zain Yar Jung the retiring Hyderabad Agent-General in Delhi, accompanied by the Agent-General-Designate Mr. S. M. A. Razvi returned to Delhi this evening. They are expected to meet the States Secretary Mr. V. P. Menon tomorrow.

Nawab Zain Yar Jung it is understood will stay here for a week before he returns to Hyderabad where he hopes, without having "any official encumbrances" to be of help both to the Nizam and to the people of the State. Informed quarters here believe that the Nawab himself was not anxious to continue in office and had asked the Nizam to relieve him of the responsibility especially when he found that no rapprochament was possible between the present Hyderabad Government and the Government of India and his advise was not given due consideration by his Government.

MIRZA'S CONFESSION

Sir Mirza Ismail, who took the initiative as "a Citizen of India interested in the welfare of India and Hyderabad", is returning to Bangalore tomorrow, being disappointed at the failure of his mission. He told the press tonight:

"Sardar Patel was right when he told me that my efforts to bring about a compromise would be thawarted by certain sections in Hyderabad."

Sir Mirza disclosed that Sardar Patel had told him that no useful purpose would be served by having any further conversations with a regime dominated by unreasonable men, and the results of his endeavours would be futile.

TWO VIEWS

Two views are, however, current in Delhi tonight. One is that "all is not lost" and a way out would be found meaning thereby that the present Government in Hyderabad would disappear, the Nizam would be able to assert himself and the Indo-Hyderabad misunderstandings would be cleared to the satisfaction of both parties.

Another view, which appears to have some authoritative backing, is that there would be a conflict. This opinion suggests that it would be difficult to forecast the course of events which it is pointed out, would be planned to fit into the overall scheme of things, but a conflict would be inevitable.

Meanwhile, advices from Hyderabad show that there is great tension there without any spectacular demonstration.

Krishna Menon Meets Morrison

Talks On Hyderabad And Kashmir Issues

LONDON, August 7 (U.P.A.): The Indian High Commissioner, V. K. Krishna Menon, conferred with Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison yesterday in connection with the developments in Hyderabad and Kashmir, more particularly referring British officers employed in the Indian, Pakistani and Hyderabad armies, it was learned today.

Whitehall sources said Britain does not desire to intervene or interfere, but is always ready to give her good offices for peaceful settlements.

It was also learned that active consideration is being given to the question of recalling British officers from the Hyderabad, Pakistan and Indian armies, which would be "expedient" if the situation developed into open warfare.

Pakistan Fraud Exposed

AMRITSAR, August 7 (U.P.I.): The Land Customs authorities of the Delhi zone made the biggest haul at Wagah, near Amritsar, in the last four months, when during a search of ten vehicles of the Pakistan Army including nine trucks and one "duck" apparently carrying records of the Pakistan Government from Delhi to Pakistan, they recovered cloth, cycle tubes, motor parts, ball thread and cotton reels and other things valued at about two to three laks of rupees.

Rai Bahadur B. B. Burman, Collector of Customs for Delhi Zone, had personally gone to Amritsar in this connection and supervised the search.

According to the Inter-Dominion agreement a large number of records belonging to the Pakistan Government were removed from Delhi and were placed in sealed packages before they left Delhi. The "Duck" was found carefully soldier so as not to arouse the slightest suspicion and authenticated lists of records were handed over to the men conducting the transport safe crossing of the border.

When these vehicles reached the Indian border at Wagha they were held up and the Customs Officer insisted on their search which revealed the contraband goods referred to. A few packages of cloth and other articles were recovered which induced the Customs authorities to conduct a thorough search One truck which had nearly 100 cases of records showed that the hundreth case just behind the driver's seat contained cloth worth about Rs. 20,000 Another package contained zips worth about Rs. 80,000 Ball thread and reels worth about Rs. 40,000 were recovered from one of the two vehicles.

South-East Asia Defence Plan

GOVERNORS AND SERVICE CHIEFS CONFER

Spitfires Participate In Major Operations In Perak

SINGAPORE, August 7, (Reuter) British Governors in South-East Asia this afternoon met for the second time today at Bukit Serene, residence at Johore Bahru of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General for South-east Asia.

Service Chiefs were not present at this second session which lasted three and a half hours.

FIRST MEETING

At the the earlier meeting both Governors and Service Chiefs met for a three and a half hours as the British Defence co-ordination Committee for South-East Asia with Mr MacDonald in the chair.

They were reported to be thrashing out defence problems.

The areas represented are: Malaya Singapore and Hongkong.

HONGKONG BAN

A Reuter dispatch from Hongkong today said that the Government had refused to let Communists and other dissidents meet there to set up a coalition opposed to Genarallissimo Chiang Kai?Shek's regime.

The Hongkong Garrison has just sent troops to Malaya to help fight the guerillas.

Sarawak and North Borneo—said to be "all quiet"

Borneo Dyake—headhunters —may soon be used against the Malaya guerillas it was disclosed today.

The Governor's Conference strictly secret is being held in the office of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald Commissioner General for South East Asia.

COMMUNISTS' PLAN FOILED

The first attempt by guerillas to set up a Communist Republic has ended in "complete failure" Major-General Charles Boucher G.O.C. Malaya told Reuter in Kuala Lumpur today.

They had planned he said to raise their flag in the remote jungle town of Gua Musang, Kelantan State, but the town was retaken from them weeks ago and now they had lost their main base of operations in the nearby village of Pulai.

General Boucher said it would take another week or ten days to drive the insurgents from other districts around Gua Musang where they were today still opposing the British troops with crossfire from Limestone Caves.

Guerilla tactics were to snipe at the British columns from caves or behind boulders never putting more than 40 or 50 men into action a once It took three days to occupy Palai but losses were only one Gurkha killed and two wounded, the General said.

Spitfires took part in a major operation in South Perak for more than two hours this morning, a Royal Air Force communique said.

Thirty-nine people suspected of violence have been arrested in Malaya in the past 24 hours.

NEW I. G. OF POLICE

Authoritative sources in Kuala Lumpur, the Federation capital said Colonel H. N. Gray, former Inspector-General of the Palestine police force, has been appointed Malay Commissioner of Police.

An official announcement is expected next week, and Colonel Gray will arrive from Britain within a fortnight, it was added.

NO FRENCH EXPERT FOR TATAS

BOMBAY, August 7, (API): The Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited stated to-day that they had not extended any invitation to Mr. Pierre Adelaine, a French steel expert, as had been reported earlier from London.

Nanking Troops Capture Hancheng

SHANGHAI, August 7, (Reuter): Chinese Government troops under General Hu Shung Nan, Commander-in-Chief in Shensi, today captured Hancheng, Communist base on the west bank of the Yellow river on the Shansi-Shensi border, according to Government despatches from North China.

Gen. Hu's move, believed part of the Government's mopping up campaign in the Taiyuan sector of Central Shansi, might be the first step towards clearing the Communists from south Shansi, along a communist "springboard" for offensives against neighbouring Provinces, the reports added.

After the capture of Siangyang and Nanchang yesterday, Government troops this morning crossed the Han river and drove the communists out of Fancheng, opposite Siangyang, according to semi-official despatches.

Rise In U. S. Dollar Prices

SHANGHAI, Aug. 7, (Reuter): The price of a United States dollar on the black market here hose by one million Chinese dollars to ten million Chinese dollars during the last 24 hours.

Refined gold was quoted at 460 million Chinese dollars per ounce or 40 million Chinese dollars higher than yesterday.

The Shanghai "Evening Post" today reported that a large number of counterfeit American bank notes of 20 and 50 dollar denominations were in circulation.

The paper said the notes were so well made that they decieved experts.

PROTEST AGAINST 'BLACK NARCISSUS'

NANKING, Aug. 7, (Reuter): The showing of the British technicolour film "Black Narcissus" which tells the story of a convent in India, was stopped here today after protests by Roman Catholics that certain scenes were "derogatory to their religion".

The film was withdrawn at the insistance of Archbishop Paul Yu Pin, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Nanking.

The picture was reported to have been a box office success since it began showing several days ago.

'Don't Listen To Pakistan And Hyderabad Radios'

BAREILLY, August 6, (U.P.I.): An order promulgated under Section 144 Cr. P. C. by the City Magistrate has banned the listening in to the Pakistan and Hyderabad radio stations. This order which came into immediate effect shall remain operative for a period of two months within the limits of the Bareilly City and cantonment areas.

STERLING AGREEMENT

Indian Parliament To Allot A Day For Debate

NEW DELHI, August 7, (A.P.I.): A bill to enable Companies to make donations to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund will be introduced in the Indian Parliament by Mr. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister on August 9 the opening day of the Aug./September session.

The Finance Minister, Mr. R. K. Chanmukham Chitty will on the day lay on the table of the House documents relating to the recent Sterling Balances agreement with the United Kingdom. It is expected that he will announce the allotment of a day during the week discussion of the agreement.

Also on August 9, the preliminary report the Select Committee on the Estate Duties Bill will be presented to the House.

The Finance Minister will move for extension of the time-limit for the presentation of the final report up to the first week of the next Budget session. In view of the fact that the preliminary report is being presented it appears that the Select Committee has not yet devoted its attention to the clauses on the Bill. There is considerable feeling in the lobby that this Bill is closely linked with the Hindu Code, as questions relating to the Estate Duty leviable on a joint family arise out of the provisions of the Bill.

"Recorder" Advises Nizam:

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON August 5.

The Conservative "Recorder" which has championed H .E. The Nizam's cause says that there is no question that it would be to the advantage of Hyderabad to conform to the new order in its own interests. It cannot afford to prolong the quarrel that does it injury. According to the Indian High Commissioner the stumbling block in India-Hyderabad settlement was Razakars Government of India had no desire to use violence, or force harmed the common man It ras ridiculous to suggest India was tarving people of Hyderabad. It ould be crime both for India and lyderabad to adopt starving tactics.

India had no desire to interfere in he internal affairs of Hyderabad, ut she could not tolerate gun runing that was presently going on Forld public opinion must set itself gainst gun-running of any kind. ndia must defend the sanctity of her ces, according to international law.

Coalition Govt. Move Against Chiang

HONGKONG, Aug. 7 (Reuter): Marshal Lichi-Sheng, a leading figure among Chinese groups opposed to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and the Chinese national government, yesterday confirmed a Communist radio report of negotiations between the Communists and "dissidents" for a meeting to discuss a coalition government in opposition to the National Government.

Marshal Li said that he had not yet replied to the request by General Mao Tse Tung, China's leading Communist, to fix a time and place for such a meeting.

Air Liner Examined

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter): Security police delayed an air liner leaving Sydney for Britain via Singapore last night, while they examined it for possible sabotage, Australian Radio reported here today.

The flying boat, second to be held up in 24 hours, was searched after a telephone message that planes flying arms to Malaya would be sabotaged.

1? Wanted Chinese Arrested

IPOH, Aug. 7, (Reuter): Police and military, in a swoop on Pangkor island, off the Perak coast, have arrested 12 Chinese who had been hunted since they escaped from the raid thoughout Malaya on June 21.

The young son of a Sungei Siput tin mine-owner, who was kidnapped by Communists on July 26, was returned yesterday.

His kidnappers had demanded 15,000 dollars ransom.

INDIAN ARMY OCCUPIES MORE VILLAGES

Razakars Killed In Clashes

SHOLAPUR, August 7, (UPI): Kisans of come sixty more villages in Osmanabad district have decided to declare themselves independent on August 8, the "Hyderabad Struggle Day" organized by the Hyderabad States Congress to mark the end of the first year of the State Congress struggle in Hyderabad.

A number of clashes between bands of Razakars and Kisan Dals have been reported from Hyderabad State.

Ten Pathans and Razakars were killed by Kisan Dal yesterday when the former attacked village Manakeshwar, in Paranda taluka in full strength. The attack was repulsed. Three rifles were also captured by Kisans.

One Nizam's policeman was killed in another clash with Kisan Dal workers at Anjungaon.

The six-mile road from Dudhni to Hadalgi, which was continuously being attacked by the Razakars and Pathans, has been cleared and made safe for communication by the Indian Military.

It is understood that to safeguard the village Hadalji, the Indian Military has occupied the Yalsangi village, a base of the Razakars.

It is further learnt that the Indian Military has taken over the villages Nimbal, Kulala and Ajjumani. Arms and ammunition belonging to the Razakars have been recovered from these villages. Our Military has arrested many of the Razakars.

25 Razakars Killed

NEW DELHI, August 7, (API): Twenty-five Razakars were killed and two Indian troops were wounded in the fighting on August 5 in Yelasangi village near Hadalgi, an Indian enclave in Hyderabad, according to a Defence Ministry 'communique." The "communique" says:—

"In the course of normal patrolling south-east of of Sholapur a small Indian Army column left Dudhni (in Indian Union territory) at 6 a.m on August 5 for Hadalgi (an Indian enclave in Hyderabad). While the column was on the move through the short stretch of State territory it was, on approaching Yellasanghi village, fired at by Razakars concealed in the village. Thereupon Indian troops went into action and cleared Yellasangi village of Razakars.

"Twenty-five Razakars were killed and our troops suffered two wounded in the fighting A quantity of ammunition was captured

"Indian troops, after spending the night of August 5/6 at Yelasangi, resumed their normal patrol on August 6."

'Cease Fire' In Kashmir

U. N. Commission Discusses Tentative Proposals

KARACHI, August 7, (A.P.I.): The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan for three hours this morning discussed a tentative draft proposal for a 'cease fire' in Kashmir the "Associated Press of India" authoritatively learned here.

The Commission also decided to cable the Secretary-General, M. Trygve Lie, at United Nations Headquarters to be prepared to send British military observers to Kashmir as soon as a 'cease fire' agreement is reached.

The Commission will meet again on Monday at 10 a.m. and at 11 a.m. Pakistan army officers will appear before the Commission.

Enemy Held In Check

NEW DELHI, August 7, (A.P.I.): Indian army troops are holding the enemy in check in all sectors in Jammu and Kashmir says a Defence Ministry Communique today. Exchange of artillery and motar fire, however, continued between our troops and the enemy during the past 24 hours.

FREQUENT SHOWERS EXPECTED TODAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fairly frequent showers are expected in the City and suburbs on Sunday, the Santa Cruz Forecasting Station said late Saturday night It was stated that monsoon activity might increase later.

The Forecasting Station reported that the monsoon was strengthening in the South Konkan where fairly widespread rain had fallen. It was expected to stengthen in North Konkan during the next two days.

The Juhu Observatory recorded 9 cents or rainfall between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. today while Santa Cruz and Colaba recorded 8 and 4 cents respectively.

The total rainfall in Bombay since June 1 is 36.5 inches which is 10.3 inches below normal.

Local Self Govt: Ministers' Conference

ndit Nehru inaugurating the first conference of Local Self-Government Ministers in New Delhi Rajkumari Amrit Kaur is sealed at right.

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Wanted educated personal to fill up various appointments. Crawford University, Lucknow. 9148A

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Wanted candidates to become Overseers through correspondence instruction. Apply to the Principal, British India Technical College. (B): Broach. (9221)

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American Fancy Dinner and Teasets also 9oz. Tumblers, wineglasses and Ash trays are available on wholesale rate. Apply Box No. 9314 "Bombay Chronicle".

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Stringent Conditions In London Money Market

LONDON, August 7.

Stringent conditions existed in London's money market throughout the week. Money was in very short supply with bankers balances at a very low level.

Government disbursements by way of interest payment did little to ease the situation and official assistance on a small scale had to be obtained.

With the aid of some bill purchases by clearing banks one or two houses were able to satisfy their needs without special aid.

Bank of England return featured the inclusion of a new debit item in the banking department. This item (treasury special account related to payment of £33,000,000 under Marshall Aid Plan. The account was balanced by increase in Government securities.

Active note circulation rose by around £3,000,000 while Reserve in banking department dropped to the low level of £11.9 millions.

Applications for £170,000,000 Treasury Bills totalled £288,070,000 of which £170,000,000 were allotted at the average rate of ten shillings 1.50d. per cent. Next week £170,000,000 Treasury Bills will be offered and treasury deposits receipts nil.

CITY MARKETS

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

The Bullion market was quietly steady with modest business. Forward silver opened at Rs. 176/2 and quietened at Rs. 175/14. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 176/6. Forward gold opened at Rs. 111/8 and improved at Rs. 111/12. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 112/12 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

The local cotton market was quietly steady with restricted turnover and traders are inclined to await further developments.

September contract opened at Rs. 591 and declined at Rs 589 under scattered selling. Thereafter business was slow and September was quoted at Rs. 590.

Later on there was increased selling and September declined at Rs. 585/8 and rallied at Rs. 587/- on scattered covering. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. September 587 0 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, August 7.

The Produce market was quietly steady with moderate business in linseed and groundnuts. No business was reported in oils. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—	
Khandesh quality	Rs. 34 6 0
Coromandal ready	33 14 0
Bold	33 6 0
CASTORSEEDS:—	
Ready	30 0 0
September	156 0 0
LINSEEDS:—	
Ready	28 3 0
September	28 11 0
OILS:—	
Groundnut ready	19 6 0
Groundnut August	19 10 0
Groundnut September	19 6 0
Groundnut October	19 10 0
Ground November	18 8 0
Linseed Oil	18 6 0
Castorseed First Pressing	18 8 0
Castorseed Commercial quality	16 8 0

LONDON WHEAT

London, Aug. 6.

London Australian wheat (Bulk) f.o.b. 109. Oct/Nov. Ex St. Lawrence no loading.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 6.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£76 7/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	105 5/16
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 and after	103 1/16
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	113 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	119 1/2
National Bank of India	34 3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5067.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 6.

T. T. London on:—	
New York selling	4.0275
Montreal selling	4.0275
Zurich selling	17.54
New York buying	4.0325
Montreal buying	4.0325
Zurich buying	17.36
Stockholm	14.47 to 14.50

New York Cotton Market Awaits Bureau Report

WALL STREET MARKET STEADY

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (Reuter)—Cotton: Mildly erratic changes featured the market throughout the morning with interest further curtailed by a disposition to awaite the official crop reported of Monday.

Routine trade demands were about sufficient to absorbe scatte, red hedges and liguidation which still chiefly influenced by large private crop and ginning ideas plus mill curtailment reports.

Prices at noon were virtually unchanged. Afternoon trading was quiet but steady featured by a few pre bureau covering orders. Some demand for distants based on the theory that large amounts may eventually find their way into the government loan. The maket closed steady. Sales are estimated 80,000 bales.

The average guess of 43 members of the New York cotton exchange place the crop at 13,627,000 bales and 67 members of the New Orleans exchange average at 13,823,000.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 6.

October	31.65+04
December	31.75+02
March	31.77—01
May	31.66
Middling Spot	32.98+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug. 6.

October	31.61+07
December	31.69+04
March	31.75+01
May	31.66+02
Middling Spot	31.65—15

WALL STREET MARKET

Stocks: Reflecting the usual weekend uncertainties, particularly in the international field, business quietened with the main body drifting lower.

Losses, however, were confined to fractions including seels, moors, oils and minings. The rail and building groupes encountered some support with the latter aided by the Department of Commerce report indicating the value of new construction in July reached a new record of 1,724,000,000 dollars compared with 1,605,000,000 in June and 1,264,000,000 in July last year.

The averages were industrials 182,20 and rails 61.64. The maket moved narrowly in slow dealings. Prices generally held to fractions on eitherside of Thhursday's final closings.

Chrysler lost about a dollar following reports that its passenger car division may have to close as a result of strikes in the several plants which supply the company with materials. Weekend short covering increased slightly resulting in most issues showing fractional gains for the day. The market closed steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago Grains: After early softness with the market still under the influence of bumper crop prospects, developed a firmer tone on commercial buying and short covering attracted by the recent sharp setbacks. Some buying in maize was induced by the strength of the cashmarket which resulted from lighter offerings.

WORTH STREET ACTIVITY CURTAILED

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (UPI): Activity on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market was curtailed today by New England's firm goods production and curtailment plus the prospects of a big cotton crop.

Converters reported re-sale offerings in print cloths at concessions from the mill level.

In wool goods, the amy announced awards for around 5,000,000 yards 18 ounces serge cloth against bids submitted for over 12,000,000 yards two weeks ago.

The rayon trade discussed reports that yarn prices might be increased 10 per cent on September/October allotments to offset increased operating costs and higher wage rates.

U. S. GOLD AND MONEY CIRCULATION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI)—The Federal Reserve Board today reported that during the week ended July 28th gold reserves equalled 23,679,000,000 dollars. Money in circulation amounted to 27,922,000,000.

EXPECT SILVER MARKET EQUILIBRUIM TO CONTINUE

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (UPA)—The equilibrium in the silver market is expected to continue, according to market circles on Friday.

Both supply and demands appear to be balanced with nothing on the horizon to change the situation.

BEARISH RISE IN MILL SHARES

AHMEDABAD, August 7, (A.P.I.): The local Stock Exchange has prohibited short selling of Calico Mill shares from Monday next in view of the fact that there has been a bearish rise in these shares during the past week, at times to the extent of Rs. 55.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.

American Telephone and Telegraph	153-1/4
Amerex Holding Co.	26-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mlinng	37-1/8
Chase National Bank	34.1/4
Sinclair Oil	27-7/8
Firestone Tqre and Rubber Co.	47
General Electric Co.	39-1/8
General Motors	64-7/8
Ingersoll Rand New Stock	68-1/4
International Nickel	31-1/4
National City Bank of New York	37-3/8
New York Central Railroad Co	17-1/2
Socony Vacuum Corporation	20
Texas Corporation	60
Union Carbide Newstock	40-1.8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining	47-1/2 bid
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	79-1/4
Western Union Telegraph	21 3/8

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.

U. S. price of foreign Silver	74-5/8 cents

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, August 7.

Wheat 23 to 21, Gram 13/4, Barley 12/8, Bejhar 11/12, Maize 10/8, Bajra 12, Jawar 14/4, Peas 13, Arhar 12/10, Urd 20, Moong 19, Masoor 15/4.

Stocks unchanged.

Gur Ready 13/8, Shakkar 12/12, Forward Fagan 10/7/9, Opened 10/7/8, Yesterday Closed 10/7/7-1/2, Sarson 25, Taraseed 21 to 19, Oil 68, Oilcake 8, Benola 13 to 14/8, Groundnut 16, Oats 9/8, Methi 15/4, Bardana Asuj 107/12, October 117/8.

Silver Forward 166/7, Opened 166/7, Yesterday Closed 166/9.

Gold Forward 112, Yesterday Closed 112, Market rulled quiet.

BEAR HAMMERING IN AHMEDABAD SHARES

Board Meeting To Consider Situation

AHMEDABAD, August 7.

Share Bazar Board is meeting at 10 A.M. to consider situation created by bear hammering on Calico by some professional Gujarati parties of Bombay on rumour of assessment of about 125 lakhs rupees on Calico though nothing officially is known it is likely that Board may demand accouts of outstanding business on buying and selling side an new commitments may be prohibited fixing of bottom price of Calico at 1190.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 6.

September	2.23 1/2
December	2.26 1/2
May	2.21 3/4
July	2.07 3/4

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Gold Bars fine per ounce	£8/12/3
Silver: Spot and forward both	45 pence

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CAN'T ALLOW AN ULCER TO SAP COUNTRY'S ENERGY

Kher Asks Villagers To Arm Themselves Against Razakars

INDIA DOES NOT WANT WAR W TH NIZAM HE ASSURES

BIJAPUR, August 6 (A.P.I.) : Mr. Kher, who arrived at Bijapur early today accompanied by the inspector-general of police and a special officer of the States ministry, visited the villages of Yenkenchi and Golgheri in Sindgi Taluka, 38 miles from Bijapur.

Addressing a parade of the Home Guards at Sindgi, Mr. Kher said that it was their duty to protect the people against raiding hordes from Hyderabad State.

The Government, he added, was considering the question of giving arms to the Home Guards. He welcomed the suggestion for the formation of a women's platoon in the Home Guards Organisation.

In Bijapur district there are six Nizam's enclaves. Three of them being in Sindgi Taluka, namely, Kakameli, Modubal and Dhaular. All of them have declared "independence", and are under the control of the State Congress.

Mr. Kher addressed two meetings at Yenkenchi and Golgeri. The Premier, speaking in Kanarese, congratulated the villagers on their high morale and appealed to them to have confidence in themselves first.

He said that they should collect arms for self-defence and protect themselves against attacking raiders from the Nizam's territory.

The Premier said that the inspector-general of police was considering a scheme of distribution of arms to border villagers. Those who cannot get arms should collect whatever was available for purposes of self defence. He quoted the instance of Nanaj and Dudhni, where the villagers had set a fitting example of joint defence work between the police, Home Guards and village defence parties.

Mr. Kher said that there were people like the Bahujan Wadis and Socialists who were clamouring for immediate war with the Nizam. He deplored the action of those people who, he said, were disrupting the unity of the masses.

Instead of bringing all together in the face of the emergency, those parties were trying to divide the people. He asked the people not to be misled by such propaganda and asked them to rally round the banner of free India and have faith in the central and provincial governments.

Mr. Kher said that India did not want a war with the Nizam, not because she was afraid but because of its international repercussions. Besides, there was also Pakistan which had now come into the open with the declaration that her troops were fighting against Indian forces in Kashmir. India had already two fronts, and she would have to be cautious in opening a third one. "We will adopt a policy having regard to the context of the national and international situation", Mr. Kher added.

Mr. Kher said: "Our freedom has no meaning if we allow an ulcer in the stomach of India to sap her energy and threaten her life".

Women Folk Thrash Nizam's Man

BOMBAY, August 7 (U.P.I.) : Mobile Kisan Dals are hitting hard at vital communications and strategic outposts of Hyderabad, the Central Office of the Hyderabad State Congress announced today.

In the last few days, the Kisans destroyed 12 customs nakas and police bases in Karimnagar, Adilabad, Aurangabad, Raichur and Gulberga districts. At Ajegaon, when the Kisans engaged a concentration of Hyderabad State police and Razakars, the latter caught hold of local Kisan children and put them in the front line. This came as a damper to the attacking Kisans who withdrew losing several heroes including Shri Baherji, a popular Kisan leader.

A member of the Nizam's armed forces was given a thrashing by womenfolk of village Ganpad, in Mahboobnagar district for molesting a Kisan girl, the State Congress added.

The Congress also described mounting atrocities on Congress and Kisan workers in the State, several of whom have been either killed or disabled and dispossessed of their properties.

Kashmir Raiders' Camp In Gurez Valley Destroyed

Indian Troops Inflict Heavy Casualties On Enemy In Chakothi

SRINAGAR, August 5, (API): R.I.A.F. today heavily plastered enemy strongholds at Olting and Sondus, south south-west of Skardu and strafed enemy positions in the north of the Skardu area wrecking his lines of communications, writes an API special correspondent in Srinagar. As a result of the strafing the enemy was not seen moving about the area during daytime. Our fighters scored precision hits on the enemy who was building bunkers and other defences. The strafing of these two places which achieved good results is expected to release enemy pressure on Skardu.

R.I.A.F. also dropped supplies to our garrison inside the Skardu fort.

Our fighters heavily rocketted an enemy camp newly set up somewhere in the Gures valley and completely destroyed it killing a large number of hostiles and about forty to sixty mules.

Flying in bad weather, our fighters attacked enemy concentrations in the Chakothi area inflicting heavy casualties Our fighters also bombed enemy lines of communications in the same area and raised big landslides which blocked enemy movements.

Our fighters gave brilliant support to our ground forces in the Tithwal area and flew reconnaisance in the whole valley.

RAIDERS BUILDING UP STRONG DEFENCE

The enemy who made gigantic efforts to break through our vital forward defences in the Uri-Chakothi area early last week is now building up a strong defence base in the Bagh area, south-west of Uri, writes an A.P.I. special correspondent in Srinagar. According to frontline reports, large enemy convoys of vehicles upto 200 at a time are seen heading towards Bagh.

The enemy, who is now obviously tired of mountain warfare in the forbidding hilly terrains of the Uri-Chakothi area, seems to have given up the ghost here and is now concentrating in the Bagh sector where the Terrain is easier for manoeuvre. It is now likely that the enemy might make an attempt to force the issue at Bagh.

During the past 48 hours, our troops engaged an enemy observation post south of Chakothi and scored direct bomb hits on the target. Dispersing an enemy company our forward's patrols also captured a high explosive mortar bomb. The enemy is believed to have suffered casualties in this engagement. Patches of blood were later seen in the field by our patrols after the enemy had fled from the area

ENEMY GUN SILENCED

In the north of Chakothi, our artillery charged and silenced an enemy 25-pounder gun which fired a large number of shells on our forward positions.

Enemy defences on a ridge south of Tithwal were wiped out by our mortars, while the enemy started sniping the local population on the south side of the Kishenganga river for not accepting the rope bridge thrown by the enemy from the northern bank of the river.

The enemy for the last ten days have been making feverish efforts to cross the river by rope bridges; but the local population helped the Indian troops by not accepting the ropes thrown by the enemy. Our forward patrols killed four such hostiles sniping the local population of the area.

In other sectors, sniping by the enemy continued.

PAKISTAN CONTRADICTS PRESS REPORTS

Says Statements On Kashmir Unauthorised

KARACHI, August 6 (API): The Government of Pakistan, in a Press Note issued tonight, said that reports appearing in the press regarding statements made by representatives of the Pakistan Government before the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan were wholly unauthorised.

The statements made to the Commission on the general picture of the situation as it had developed upto date and the discussions that had taken place were strictly confidential, and any reports in the press on these statements were based on speculation, the Press Note added.

PAKISTAN REINFORCEMENTS ON KASHMIR FRONT

KARACHI, Aug. 7, (IPA): Two special trains carrying military and war materials have left for Rawalpindi.

It is reported that these troops are being sent for reinforcements on Kashmir front.

The Baluch Regiment Headquarters in Karachi are buzzing with activity.

JODHPUR PREMIER DEBUNKS PAKISTAN

Amused At Allegations

NEW DELHI, August 7 (UPI).—"I am amused to read a press communique issued by the Pakistan Government alleging that the Jodhpur Government did not pay the net earnings of the Sind section to Pakistan and saying that the Pakistan Government was therefore justified in capturing the engines, coaches and wagons of the Jodhpur Railway", said Shri Jainarain Vyas, Premier of Jodhpur who arrived here last evening in a statement to the Press.

Shri Vyas added that the delay in payment was due to Pakistan itself which did not send accounts for the most important railway stations, Hyderabad and Nawabshah which that Government had been working. The Pakistan authorities who had attended the joint conference knew that the net earnings of the Sind section can never amount to 28 lacs of rupees even after they render accounts for these two most important stations which they withheld for obvious reasons. They also know that the money they owe to Jodhpur Government, even without taking the value of vehicles they forcibly seized into consideration, is more than the net earnings of the Sind section."

Concluding Shri Vyas said that "the first stunt of the Pakistan Press to tell the world that they had deposited Rs 50,00,000 with the Reserve Bank or Imperial Bank of India in Jodhpur which they never did. Of course, they have deposited Rs. 10,00,000 to cover the value of 6 engines, 75 coaches and more than 300 wagons, which has not been accepted by the Jodhpur Government. The second stunt is now being tried and is sure to fail."

DISPOSAL OF EVACUEE PROPERTY

NEW DELHI, August 7 (UPI).—Referring to Inter-Dominion Conference held at Lahore recently regarding the disposal of evacuee property, the Government of India, in a Press Note issued today, says:

"The areas to which the decisions arrived at in the Inter-Dominion Conference at Lahore, held on the 22nd July 1948, apply are:

(A) In India—Provinces of East Punjab, Delhi, Ajmere-Merwara, Western Districts of United Provinces, (including Sharanpur, Dehra Dun, Meerut and Muzaffarnagar), Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Matsya Union and Rajasthan and Saurashtra Unions, Jaipur State and Jodhpur State

(B) In Pakistan—Provinces of West Punjab, Sind, N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan and the States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur (N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan) to be taken to include states which have acceded to Pakistan but exclude un-administered Agency areas."

MAHAJAN'S S. O S. TO SARDAR

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 7 : It is learnt that both Maskati and Panchkuva Cloth Market Associations met this evening, to consider Government's new policy of cloth and its serious repercussions to cloth dealers of all classes and gumastas of about 15,000 As no reply was received by Mahajan to their wire from Dr Mukherji, Supply Member, it was decided to request Sardar Patel to give time to the deputation of the Mahajans to hear their case after one week.

CLOTH CONFERENCE IN SAURASHTRA

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 7 : It is learnt that the Saurasthra Government have called a cloth conference on 9th August at Rajkot to consider cloth problem. Three representatives of Ahmedabad cloth trade have been invited. It is stated that the conference will chalk out a plan for regular and systematic distribution of cloth in various units of Saurashtra.

Acquisition Of Property And Lands In Madras

Govt. To Introduce New Bill On Basis Of D. I. R.

MADRAS, August 6 (A.P.I.) : The Madras Government propose to bring in a legislation empowering them to requisition and acquire lands and buildings for "the storing of food-grains, housing refugees and other public purposes". A bill to this effect called the Madras Land Requisition and Acquisition Bill, is published in a Gazette Extraordinary today.

The bill provides for the payment of compensation in respect of any land which is defined to include a building also to the owner of the property according to the Land Acquisition Act.

The Government have also taken power to enter and inspect lands and to require any person to furnish information in his possession relating to the land and direct him not to dispose it of without the permission of the Government. Where a person remains in possession of any land in contravention of an order, he may be summarily dispossessed by any officer empowered by the Government.

No decision or order made in exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act shall be called in question in any court of law and persons acting under the Act are immune from suits, prosecutions and other legal proceedings.

The proposed legislation is more or less on the same lines as the order in force during the war for the requisitioning of property, movable or immovable, made by the Government under the Defence of India Rules.

MADRAS TO SPEED-UP CLEARANCE OF AIR MAILS

MADRAS, August 6 (A.P.I.) : Motor cycle riders will in future clear special air mail letter boxes, painted blue and installed at keypoints in the city, besides separate blue air mail letter boxes which have been provided at six different post offices in the city.

These letter boxes will be cleared four times a day.

The provision of air mail letter boxes at other post offices in the city is under consideration.

Argentinian's Thrilling Victory In Marathon

U.S. LOSES 400 METRES RELAY ON DISQUALIFICATION

LONDON, August 7 (Reuter): A dazed, exhausted, Belgian former Paratrooper today wrung the hearts of 82,000 people, and an Argentinian Fireman thrilled them at the dramatic end to the Marathon, the greatest race of the Olympic Games.

Into the vast Wembley Stadium, staggering like a man in a dream, came the small figure of the Belgian, 21-year-old Etienne Gailly, who had led the field for most of the way in the race of 42 Kilometres—nearly 26 and a quarter miles.

Gailly had not tottered many yards on the last lap of the arena when the Argentinian, Delfor Cabrora, appeared behind him. Moving almost like a sprinter, the South American passed the Belgian and went on to the winning line.

Before Gailly crossed the line and collapsed a Welshman, Tom Richards, had passed him to gain Britain a Silver Medal.

But the Bronze Olympic Medal for third place will remind Gailly of a day which will go down in Olympic Victory.

Mrs. Fanny Blankers-Koen, the Dutch Wonder Woman, crowned her great week of achievements by winning the 400 Metres Women's Relay for Holland when the position looked hopeless for she took over the baton on the last leg yards behind.

In the Empire Swimming Pool the American Joe Verdeur broke the Olympic record for the second time in this Olympiad to win the 200 Metres Men's Breast-stroke Final in two minutes 39.3 seconds. This passed the record of two minutes forty seconds which Verdeur returned in the first round but was well short of his own World Record of two minutes thirty seconds recorded at New Haven earlier this year.

Mulla Firoze, India's crack Cycling Sprinter came up against the World Record Holder Reg Harris of Britain in a heat of the 1000 Metres Cycling sprint at Herne Hill but was passed a furlong from the winning line after giving Harris a very strong challenge.

There were two crashes in the heats of this event. Howard Wing of China had to be carried off to hospital with a broken collar bone and lacerated right arm and leg while J. Hijzelendoorn of Holland had to be carried off after he had won his heat owing to a winning tape collision with L. Rocca of Hungary.

AMERICANS WIN 400 METRES RELAY BUT ARE DISQUALIFIED

LONDON, Aug. 7 (Reuter): The American Princes of the Sprint Track flashed past the finishing line in the 400 Metres Relay today five yards ahead of Britain. But they were disqulified through bad Baton changing and Britain gained her first—totally unexpected—track victory of the present Olympaid.

Official reason for the disqulification was that L. C. Wright failed to take the baton from Barney Ewell at the end of the first hundred metres in the required area of twenty metres. The distance in which the baton changes must take place is clearly marked across the track by two white lines.

FILM STAR CHEERS FELLOW COUNTRYMEN

Film Star Ingrid Bergman left her dressing room to cheer and wave enthusiastically as her fellow Swede, G. Oestling, then lying fifth, passed along Elstree way near the Elstree Film Studios.

INDIAN MARATHON RUNNER'S GAME EFFORT

Chota Singh of India expected by many to be at the finishing tape in good time in the Marathon, twisted his right ankle after going 10 miles but pluckily ran on. After covering 15 miles he was picked up by an ambulance and taken to Wembley Stadium. Ambulance men found the French competitor, Piesse, stretched out on the grass by the side of the road near the end of the race. He, too, was taken to the Stadium.

In the Womens' 400 Metres Relay Final Mrs. Fanny Blankers-Koen set the crown on her olympic achievements by running the last stretch to win the race for Holland when all seemed lost.

Hard behind when she took over the baton, the greatest woman athlete of the Olympiad electrified the 82,000 spectators by slowly overhauling the Australian girl, J. A. King to win in the last stride.

The Judges had to consult a photograph of the finish before they announced the Dutch victory.

The giant Jamaican sprinter, Arthur Wint, collapsed in the 1600 Metres Relay and put his Team out [illegible] Jamaican, Herb McKenley, waiting to take over for the last lap, ran to Wint's aid.

BOXING ONE SIDED FOR INDIA

The Bantamweight contest between India's Babu Lall and Pakistan's a Monteiro was one sided with the Indian outpunching and outboxing his lefthanded opponent. The Pakistanian went down in the first minute from a neat right cross and the Indian followed up his advantage and had Monteiro down three more times before the Referee intervened to close the bout.

Sweden, winners of the 50 Kilometre Road Walk, today won the Olympic 10,000 Metres (nearly six and quarter miles) Walk on the track and brought off a double victory.

Her great Walker J. Mikaelsson, broke the Olympic Record—as did also the four men who followed him: Johnsson of Sweden; Schwab of Switzerland; and Morris and Churcher of Britain.

AMERICA'S UNDOUBTED SUPREMACY IN SWIMMING AND DIVING

James Mclane, slightly built 17-year-old American schoolboy, today won the Olympic long distance Swimming Title by finishing an easy first in the 1,500 Metres Freestyle race.

His victory set the seal to United States Swimming and Diving Supremacy in this Olympaid.

Denmark's Swimming Star, Jaren Tarup, was one of five swimmers who smashed the Olympic Record in a thrilling final to the Women's 400 Metres Freestyle event. But her effort got her only second place behind Ann Curtis of the United States, whose time was five minutes 17.8 seconds compared with the old record of five minutes 26.4 seconds. Miss Tarup's time was five minutes 21.2 seconds. Yesterday she broke the record for the same distance with five minutes 25.7 seconds.

Britain's Kathie Gibson, Belgium's Dernande Caroen, and America's Brenda Helser also broke the record, coming in the third, fourth and fifth places.

OLYMPIC RESULTS

The following are the results of events held on Saturday in the World Olympic Games held in London:

Athletics

MEN'S 400 METRES RELAY

(Four Times Hundred Metres)

FIRST: Great Britain (A. McCorquodale, J. Gregory, K. Jones and J. Archer) time 41.3 seconds.

SECOND: Italy (M. Tito, F. Peraccani, C. Monti and A. Siddi) time 41.5 seconds.

THIRD: Hungary (L. Bartha, B. B. Csanyi, B. Goldovanyi and F. Kima) time 41.6 seconds.

FOURTH: Canada time 41.9 seconds.

FIFTH: Holland time 41.9 seconds.

The United States finished first but were disqualified.

WOMEN'S 400 METRES RELAY FINAL

FIRST—Holland time: 47.5 seconds. SECOND—Australia time: 47.6 seconds. THIRD—Canada time: 47.8 seconds. ROURTH—Great Britain time: 48 seconds. FIFTH—Denmark time: 48.2 seconds. SIXTH—Austria time: 49.2 seconds.

All Teams were the same as for the heats.

MARATHON FINAL

FIRST: Delfor Cabrora (Argentina) time 2 hours 34 minutes 51.6 seconds SECOND: T. Richards (Great Britain), 2 hours 35 minutes 7.6 seconds. THIRD: E. Gailly (Belgium), 2 hours 35 minutes 43.6 seconds. FOURTH: T. Coleman (South Africa), 2 hours 36 minutes 6 seconds. FIFTH: E. Guinez (Argentina), 2 hours 36 minutes 36 seconds. SIXTH: S. Luyt (South Africa) 2 hours 38 minutes 11 seconds

(Continued on next Page)

Australia 272 For 7 Against Lancashire

ROBERTS CAPTURES SIX WICKETS

MANCHESTER, August 7, (Reuter): Australia's cricketers were at Manchester today to meet Lancashire in the match which had been given to Cyril Washbrook the English test opening batsman as his benefit.

Weather conditions were fine but the wicket was wet after early morning rain and the start in consequence was delayed.

Australia won the toss and decided to bat before a crowd of about 10,000.

With better weather greeting the players after lunch the game was recommenced before a crowd of 20,000.

Barnes and Morris went on confidently to score 123 when Roberts the slow left arm bowler came into the attack. Morris attempted to cut his second ball but was smartly taken behind the wicket for a sound 49 in 95 minutes.

Roberts flighting the ball cleverly soon gained his second victim for at 128 Barnes mistimed his favourite square cut and grave Ikin a well taken slip catch. Barnes had hit 12 fours.

Bradman who had not been altogether comfortable, also fell to Roberts before tea, falling to a catch behind the stumps By Wilson.

Roberts continued his excellent spell after tea and quickly adding Hamence and Loxton to his victims he claimed the first five wickets at a personal cost of 29 runs.

Ikin broke the sequence by dismising Miller, whose unusually subdued 24 occupied two hours, but Roberts took another wicket when he got Lindwall caught behind the wicket from one of his many deliveries which turned away sharply.

Johnson and Tallon batted soundly in the last 45 minutes and the Australians finished the day with 272 runs for seven wickets.

Roberts' figures in a continuous spell since just after lunch were 41 overs, 14 maidens, 67 runs and six wickets.

The crowd was about 22,000 and a collection for Washbrook amounted to £324.

THE SCOREBOARD

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings)

Barnes c Ikin b Roberts	67
Morris c Wilson b Roberts	49
Bradman c Wilson b Roberts	28
Miller l.b.w. Ikin	24
Hammence c and b Roberts	14
Loxton c Edrich b Roberts	2
Lindwall c Wilson b Roberts	17
Ian Johnson not out	35
Tallon not out	20
Extras	16
Total (for 7 Wickets)	272

Fall of Wickets: 1/123; 2/128; 3/175 4/194; 5/200; 6/202; 7/230.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Pollard 18/4/40/0; Greenwood 11/3/41/0; Cranston 3/0/24/0; Wharton 1/0/4/0; Ikin 39/12/80/1; Roberts 41/14/67/6.

FIRESTONES IN DRAWN MATCH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FIRESTONES	0
GOAN SPORTS	0

The Firestones were concerned in a goalless draw this evening with Goan Sports in the second half of the senior division of the Harwood League.

Under ideal conditions both the sides failed to produce effective forward play and the stray chances that came their way were los due to the inability last the forwards of take a first time short at the goal. Between the Firestones part Mr. Gready put in a good performances in dealing effecting with Goans shots.

WENSLEY DECLINES M.C.A. INVITATION

MADRAS, August 7, (A.P.I.): A. F. Wensley of Sussex Madras Cricket Association's coach for the last two seasons has declined the association's invitation to visit Madras this season. has declined the assiciation's invitation to visit Madras this season.

BOMBAY DRAW WITH RAJASTHAN

I. F. A. Shield

CALCUTTA, August 7, (A.P.I.): In the third round of the I.F.A. Shield Tournament today Bombay drew with Rajasthan each side scoring two goals.

St. Xavier's Table Tennis

Masters And Umrigar Win Exciting Match

HEAVY PROGRAMME GONE THROUGH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The heaviest programme of the Tournament so far was gone through this evening at the St. Xavier's College, in their Open Table Tennis Tournament. The first two rounds of the Junior's, Womens' and the Mens' Doubles were played, and some very keen matches and thrilling finishes were witnessed, and provided a welcome relief from the otherwise lengthy programme.

The most thrilling match from the spectators' point of view was the one in which the St. Xavier's College pair Cyrus Masters and P. R. Umrigar were cheered throughout the three games they played against R. J. Dawda and S. V. Gaonkar, and ultimately won in the end in what was decidedly the most popular victory of the evening, and the crowd—which comprised of the Xaxierites—loudly applauded their player in no unmistakable manner. The Xavierites won mainly due to their decision to stick out to the end and let the opponents commit as many mistakes as would get them the victory, and in this the results justified the tactics employed.

The following are the fixtures arranged for Sunday:—

4-30 p.m. 3rd Round of Junior Singles.

5-0 p.m. 3rd Round of Ladies Singles.

5-45 p.m. 3rd and 4th Round of Men's Doubles Lower Half.

6-30 p.m. 3rd and 4th Round of Men's Doubles Upper Half.

7-0 p.m. 2nd and 3rd Round of Consolation Singles.

Lewis Wins Suburban Badminton Title

Patwardhan And Mugwe Win Doubles

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The curtain was rung down on the Suburban Badminton Tournament at the Bandra Gymkhana—which ushers in the Badminton season in the City, this evening when the finals of the Mens' Singles, the Womens' and Mens' Doubles were played.

In a well contested finals for the coveted Singles Crown, Henry Fereira extended George Lewis to three games.

Partnering Mrs. Lewis, Mumtaz Chinoy won her second title in the Tournament, when she won the Womens' Doubles from Betty Farias and Phyllis Athaide. Farias and Athaide fought very gamely, and in both the games took their opponents over the extra points, and only by virtue of their opponents better experience did they surrender in the end.

A mild stir was created when the Ullal Brothers lodged a protest against the President taking more than five minutes for his speech—which incidentally was delivered during the interval for rest given before the final game, which can never exceed five minutes. The President took nearly fifteen minutes, and the third game was played after a break of that much time. However in the end the UUal Brothers withdrew their protest against this sort of conduct of the management.

The Ullal Brothers, A. V. and B. V., lost to the well-known combination of Patwardhan and D. G. Mugwe in three games.

MEN'S SINGLES FINAL

G. Lewis beat H. Ferreira, 15-5, 3-15, 15-6.

WOMENS' DOUBLES FINAL

Mumtaz Chinoy and Mrs. Lewis beat Betty Farias and Phyllis Athaide, 18-13, 17-14.

MENS' DOUBLES FINAL

G. D. Patwardhan and D. G. Mugwe beat A. V. Ullal and B. V. Ullal, 15-7, 5-15, 15-6.

Hockey

PAKISTAN BEAT HOLLAND

Pakistan beat Holland by six goals to one in the Fourth Round, Group "C," of the Olympic Hockey Tournament.

At half-time Pakistan led by three goals to zero.

The goal scorers for Pakistan were Dara (Four), Hamid, One and Razak One. Kruize netted Holland's only goal.

Rain Mars Sport At Poona

Mirella Scores At Long Odds

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

Till midway programme the races were conducted in drizzling weather and the track was rendered extremely heavy. Fields cut short at the course in most events and in spite favourites were fairly beaten. Very poor timings were recorded by winners and barring the last event close finishes completely disappeared in the day.

Kheem Singh rode a magnificent race on Jane Jigar, short-head winner of the last event, the Kashmir Plate. His mount who was chasing the leader Flying Arrow fell back last soon after passing the four but came on again from the outside while a furlong was left to go. Close home, Once Again flashed on the rails and when he was being hailed the winner, Kheem Singh pulled his whip and in a desperate finish just managed to score by a short-head. For Ahmedbhoy brothers it was a splendid coup. They scientifically tricked the Bookmakers and obtained lavishing odds and nearly put all the Books on the bad side while the ordinary punter also must have lost a bit at the end.

The veteran trainer Dr. Pillay who obtained his licence after a lapse of a couple of years, sent out today his first winner, Mirella who paid her few supporters Rs. 404 for every tenner.

Owing to engine trouble the Bombay race special trains arrived late and the contingent in the third class missed the two early events.

Maharani of Gwalior's Shan-E-Hind, even money favourite failed to relish the soft going in the Ajanta Plate but his bracket companion Khan Saheb placed with a late effort behind Illicit,. the comfortable winner. Shan-E-Hind who was placed about third for five furlongs fell back to fifth position at the end. Both Khan Saheb and Shan-E-Hind will not take long to win at Poona.

The following are the results:—

THE WANOWRIE PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. B. N. Mehta's ROHINI 8-12 Davis 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's DUCHESS OF RAMGARH 8-12 S. Chavan 2
Prince Aly Khan and Mr. R. K. F. Singh's SUPRIYA 8-12 Mitchell 3
Mrs. E. A. Forsyth's HAPPINESS 8-12 Kansingh 4

Not run: Parastan, Bagatelle, Indian Heiress, Titina.

Won by 2¼, 3½, 3½.

Time: 1 min. 8 4-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 15, Places Rs. 11, 14 and 11.

Winner trained by: L. W. Marrable.

THE NASIK PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's BLACK PAGE 8-12 Cunningham 1
Messrs. R. J. Gazdar and T. J. Lalvani's KHALIF 8-7 Damodar 2
Mr. T. A. Husein's RASHTRAPATI 8-8 Sumersingh 3
Mr. Nariman R. Sukhia's EMBARKATION 8-4 N. Dai 4

Not run: Game Bid, Super Charge French Prior.

Won by 1¾, 2, 2.

Time: 1 min. 52 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs 123, Places Rs. 31, 17 and 22.

Winnter trained by H. McQuade.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Messrs. S. Zito and E. S. Raymond's MIRELLA 8-12 Kansingh 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's TRUNK CALL 8-12 S. Chavan. 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's BRAVE ANNA 8-12 Shaikh 3
Mrs. E. A. Forsyth and Mr. M. C. Raja Sekhar's FOWZIA 8-12 Kasbekar 4

Not run: On and On.

Won by 1½, 1¾, 1½.

Time: 1 min. 9 2-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs 404, Places Rs. 80, 20 and 21.

Winner trained by: Dr. S. K. Pillay.

THE MALAVLI PLATE—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. N. G. Peermahomed's BASHIR 8-9 Purshottam 1
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lakhia's TOISTER 9-4 Shivaji 2
Mr. R. K. Wandekar's AJINKYA TARA II 8-6 B. Khade 3
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's MISSING LINK 7-10 Tasi 4

Not run: Mon Ami.

Won by 6, ½, 2.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 25, Places Rs. 12, 17 and 15.

Time: 1 min. 40 3-5 secs.

Winner trained by: B. Dinshaw.

THE AJANTA PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

The Raja of Miraj, Jnr.'s ILLICIT 7-13 Shaikh 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's KHAN SAHEB 7-9 Deshmukh 2
Miss G. K. Mamajiwalla's JAWAHIR 8-6 Antoo 3
Maharani Seetadevi's TRUMAN 8-1 K. Hasan 4

Not run: Full House, Windsor Belle Wilbod, Pramila, Pankaj.

Won by 2¼, 3½, 3.

Time: 1 min. 22 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 51, Places Rs. 20, 51 and 111.

Winner trained by: F. W. Northmore.

THE KARJAT PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's MAGNOLIA 8-6 Kasbekar 1
Messrs. A. G. Rangilla and M. H. H. Alimahomed's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 7-13 Majeed Khan 2
Mr. T. A. Husein's PROSPERO 8-10 Sumersingh 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's LALAJI 9-0 Shaikn 4

Not run: Atomic, Red Rufus, Shamma, Miss Rutty, Yipee.

Won by 1¼, 1¾, 10.

Time: 1 min. 56 2-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 22, Places Rs. 14, 30 and 17.

Winner trained by: V. M. Lad.

THE KASHMIR PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's JANE JIGAR 8-12 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. J. F. G. Stevenson's ONCE AGAIN 8-3 McQuade 2
Messrs. J. D. Banatwalla and D. N. Khambata's FLYING ARROW 7-13 Kasbekar 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's DUKE OF RAMGARH 8-4 S. Chavan 4

Not run: Diniar, Rim Jhim, Balam, Raj Doot, Futurity, Grace, Liberty Belle, Windsor Park, Dev Doot.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 30, Places Rs. 21 and 31.

Winner trained by: A. L. J. Talib.

Rodrigues Likely To Play On Monday

LONDON, August 7, (Reuter): Reginald Rodrigues, India's star Olympic Hockey forward, almost certainly will be in the attack for India's semi-final game at Wembley on Monday.

Rodrigues, just out of hospital following his attack of tonsilits watched India gain a splendid two goals to zero victory over Spain last night from the touchline—he had been forbidden to play by doctors.

The Captain Kishan Lal, and the Indian team manager both said today that they expected to have Rodrigues in a fit condition to play on Monday.

Pakistan and Holland (who lead Group C) are certain to be semifinalists.

The fourth semifinalist will be either Afghanistan or Great Britain who meet at Sudbury tonight.

While appreciating last night's victory over the Spaniards some Indian spectators thought their team could have played even better than they did. They felt the play was not quite up to Indian standard.

One of them said: "They will never beat teams like Britain and Holland if they do not play better than against Spain."

But an Olympic umpire who had watched the game from the touch-line expressed the view that the Indians had done extremely well in view of the treacherous ground conditions.

WATER POLO:

The Final placings in the Olympic Competition were:

FIRST Italy, SECOND Hungary, THIRD Holland, FOURTH Belgium, FIFTH Sweden, SIXTH FRANCE, SEVENTH Egypt and EIGHT Spain.

OLYMPIC RESULTS

(Continued from Previous Page)

SEVENTH: G. Oestling (Sweden).
EIGHTH: J. Systad (Norway).
NINTH: A. Sensini (Argentina),
TENTH: H. K. Larsen (Denmark)
ELEVENTH: V. Heino (Finland).
TWELFTH: J. S. Kurikkala (Finland).

C. Singh was twenty-seventh, his Indian badge conspicuously emblazoned on his white singlet. He was accompanied by Eire's F. P. Mulvihill in brilliant green. A good-natured crowd appreciated the colour they brought into the race and gave a warm welcome.

Jack Holden, the British hope, withdrew just over nine miles from home.

Swimming

MEN'S 200 METRES BREASTSTROKE FINAL

FIRST: Joe Werdeur (United States) time two minutes 39.3 seconds (New Olympic Record). SECOND: Keith Carter (United States) time two minutes 40.2 seconds (also broke old Olympic Record). THIRD: Robert Sohl (United States) two minutes 43.9 seconds. FOURTH: J. Davies (Australia) two minutes 43 7 seconds. FIFTH: T. Serer (Yugoslavia) two minutes 46.1/6 seconds. SIXTH: W. Jordan (Brazil) two minutes 46 seconds.

Joe Verdueur, United States, won the Olympic 200 Metres Men's Breaststroke Final in new Olympic Record of two minutes 39.3 seconds.

WOMENS' 400 METRES FREESTYLE FINAL

FIRST: Ann Curtis (United States) time five minutes 17.8 seconds (A New Olympic Record). SECOND: Jaren Tarup (Denmark) five minutes 21.2 seconds. THIRD: Catherine Gibson (Great Britain) five minutes 22.5 seconds. FOURTH: Fernande Carden (Belgium) time five minutes 25.3/5th seconds. FIFTH: Brenda Helser (United States) five minutes 26 seconds (both also broke old Olympic Record). SIXTH: P. Traveres (Brazil) five minutes 29.4 seconds. SEVENTH: Fritze Cartensen (Denmark) five minutes 29.4/8th seconds. EIGHTH: Nancy Lees (United States) five minutes 32.9 seconds.

The first five in the Women's 400 Metres Freestyle Olympic Swimming Final won by Ann Curtis (United States) all broke old Olympic Records of 5 minutes 26.4 seconds by H. Masten Brock (Holland) in 1936.

MEN'S 1500 METRES FREESTYLE FINAL

FIRST. James McLane (United States) time 19 minutes 18.5 seconds. SECOND: John Marshall (Australia) 19 minutes 31.3 seconds. THIRD: Gyorgy Mitro (Hungary) 19 minutes 43 seconds. FOURTH: Gyorgy Escordass (Hungary), 19 minutes 54.2 seconds. FIFTH: M. Stipetic (Yugoslavia) 20 minutes 10.7 seconds. SIXTH: Forbes Norris (United States)) 20 minutes 18.8 seconds. SEVENTH: Donald Bland (Great Britain) 20 minutes 19.8 seconds. EIGHTH: William Heusner (United States) 20 minutes 45.4 seconds.

WATER POLO

Italy won the Olympic Water Polo Championship.

The following are the results of the final group in water polo:

FIRST—Italy. Played three, won three. Six points.

SECOND—Hungary. Played three, won one, drew one, lost one. Three points.

THIRD—Holland. Played three, drew two, lost one. Two points.

FOURTH—Belgium. Played three, drew one, lost two, One point.

BOXING

FLYWEIGHT: (Preliminary Round) M. Thant (Burma) beat O. Sandulo (Canada) on points.

The following competitors received "Byes" in the first of the Flyweight Preliminary Series: F. Sodano (United States) W. Barnes (Eire) A. Bollquert (Belgium) R. Bhatia (India) F. Majdlock (Czechoslovakia) and H. Carpenter (Great Britain).

A. Lall (India) beat A. Monteiro (Pakistan) Referee stopping the fight in the first round.

L. Handunge (Ceylon) beat G. Porteiro (Urguay) on points.

ROWING

Britain, Switzerland and Italy all won their semi-final heats of the Pairs Without Cox in the Rowing here today and will meet in the Final on Monday.

Steady rain had little effect on the Italians who rowed themselves into the semi-final of Fours With Cox by beating Norway in the quarter finals.

CYCLING

1000 Metres Scratch (Preliminary Round) (winners of each heat to compete in the eights finals.)

HEAT TWO: FIRST E. Van De Velden (Belgium) time over last 200 metres 15.6 seconds.

SECOND: Howard Wing (China) who crashed after passing finishing line.

HEAT THREE: F. Bazzano (Australia) beat N. Mullick (Pakistan) time 14.1 seconds.

HEAT FOUR: FIRST Reg Harris (Great Britain) time 14.4 seconds.

SECOND Rustom Mullafiroze (India).

HEAT TEN: FIRST J. Hoid (United States) thirteen seconds.

SECOND M. Mullick (Pakistan)

Thousand Metres Scratch repeat change heats for losers in the scratch preliminary rounds. (winner of each heat to complete in the eights finals).

HEAT TWO: R. Rodrigues (Cuba) beat C Mullafiroze (India) time 14.5 seconds.

4,000 METRES TEAM PURSUIT

4,000 metres team pursuit (eight fastest teams to compete in quarter-finals).

HEAT ONE: Great Britain beat Canada time: 5 minutes 12-7 seconds. Canada's time: 5 minutes 38.2 seconds.

HEAT TWO: France beat Austria in 5 minutes 3.6 seconds. Austria's time: 5 minutes 18.8 seconds.

HEAT THREE: Switzerland beat Argentina in 5 minutes 13.8 seconds. Argentina's time: 5 minutes 17.1 seconds

HEAT FOUR: Italy (five minutes 10.2 seconds) beat India (Six minutes 0.56 seconds).

HEAT FIVE: Uruguay (Five minutes 8.6 seconds) beat Holland (Five munites). 14.7 seconds).

HEAT SIX: Belgium (Time Five minutes 5.5 seconds) beat United States (Five minutes 22.5 seconds).

10,000 METRES WALK (FINAL)

FIRST: J. Mikaelsson (Sweden) time 45 minutes 13.2 seconds. SECOND: P. Johansson (Sweden) 45 minutes 43.8 seconds. THIRD: F. Schwab (Switzerland) 46 minutes 0.2 seconds. FOUTH: C. Morris (Great Britain) 46 minutes 4 seconds. FIFTH H. Churcher (Great Britain) 46 minutes 28 seconds. SIXTH: E. Maggi (France) 47 minutes 2.8 seconds.

The first five broke the old Olympic Record of 46 minutes 28.4 seconds by G. Golding (Canada) in 1912.

Those who also walked were G. Dordon (Italy), R. West (Great Britain), G Corsaro (Italy) and G. Hardmo (Sweden).

WOMEN'S 400 METRES RELAY

Holland won the Women's Olympic 400 Metres Relay Final.

MEN'S 1600 METRES RELAY (FINAL)

The United States won the Men's Olympic 1,600 Metres Relay Final in 3 minutes 10.4 seconds.

France was Second, Sweden Third and Finland Fourth.

Baldevsingh's Strenuous Efforts

Baldev Singh, one of India's brightest athletic stars, tried so hard to place in the Olympic long jump that it cost him the coveted decathlon, he said today.

Singh was knocked out in the trying combination event which earns its winner the unofficial title of "the world's best all round athlete".

Relaxing today in his camp quarters he disclosed something of the effort it must have cost him to get as far as he did in the decathlon. Competing in the long jump before the decathlon, he said, he saw victory in sight and put everything into one mighty jump. It was a magnificent try—close on 23 feet—but it narrowly failed

The jump cost Singh a pulled stomach muscle which he tried to ignore in attempting to decathlon In spite of the handicap he qualified for the decathlon jump with a leap of 22 feet 11-1/2 inches which he described as "not too bad".

The succeeding events proved too much for him and he was eventually compelled to withdraw. He refused to leave the stadium till the event finished in the flickering light of the Olympic's torch.

His team Masseur gave him a quick check up today and said he would be "fit for duty" in the next few days.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

WORLD OLYMPIC GAMES.—INDIA'S TRIUMPHAL MARCH IN HOCKEY.—SOCCER'S CREDITABLE SHOW.—CRITICS FLOORED.—RAPID PROGRESS IN FUTURE.—BAD LUCK IN ATHLETICS.—LEARN TO WALK!—GREAT VICTORY FOR JADHAV.—CHILL FOLLOWS CHILEAN CONQUEST?—OPPOSITION FROM PAKISTAN.

The World Olympic Games—fourteenth session of modern times—are now on in England. Representatives from all parts of the civilised world, barring Germany, Japan and Russia are vying with each other to glorify sport in all its aspects. India has sent the largest contingent ever—not so much with the hope of gaining laurels but with the desire to learn the highest forms of techniques in different branches of sport from their highest exponents.

In one game, however, India stands supreme and is in a position to teach the world its niceties and artistries. That game is hockey. Since the year 1928 when this game was introduced to the Olympic arena, she has remained at the top.

India's Triumphal March In Hockey

India has already disposed of Austria and Argentina in the preliminary rounds by heavy margins. Their displays have been so impressive that most critics in U. K. think that she will easily retain the Championship. But we should not be too cock-sure about it.

I wish India had not allowed that goal to be scored by Argentina. This is the second time they have done so, the first being in a practice match. This exposes a loophole in our defence which must be carefully blocked and covered. As the goal average may be counted in the final analysis, not a single goal should be given away and every opportunity must be utilized to increase our own tally. A mere win won't do.

Soccer's Creditable Show

In soccer India was eliminated by France in their very first engagement. It was rather bad luck that we had to contend with the holders at the very outset. If we had a weaker opponent, we might have gone further in the tournament.

All the same it was highly creditable on the part of India who were considered too weak to enter the international arena at this stage even by her own well-wishers, to extend their redoubtable rivals to the fullest.

Had they not thrown away two spot-kicks,—the second was only five minutes before the end,—they might have beaten France. As it turned out, the latter scored their winning goal almost on the call of time.

Critics Floored

How were they able to put up such a grand fight? Could they have done so if they were mere babes in the game? Certainly not. I hope our detractors will now see the foolishness of their remarks. There is not the least doubt that Indian football has reached a pretty high stage of development. But I must admit that it is in the barefooted style of play,—and not in booted methods.

India was lucky to be presented with playing conditions which suited them most. So they revelled in a dazzling display of barefooted soccer. Were the conditions otherwise, I am afraid they would not have done so well. And here I agree with the critics of barefooted football that all jour players must be thoroughly trained in boots. But I insist on both

Rapid Progress In Future

Now that a new vista has been opened before them I am sure our players will try their utmost to master both the styles of play. So far they were frightened by the delusion that they were no good in comparison with the leading nations of the west and they had no hopes of ever measuring their strength with them.

Now they have seen them all and will be in a better position to judge their own standard in the international scale. They will have learnt much of the tactics and strategy employed by the more experienced players of those countries. And this will be of great help to India in future.

Bad Luck In Athletics

In athletics our hopes were centred round Henry Rebello of Mysore. He was expected to win in Hop, Step and Jump and bring home—for the first time in our long connection with the World Games—a gold medal. But to his misfortune—and ours—Rebello strained a thigh muscle at the critical moment and was unable to take part in the event. So the chance was lost.

Another athlete who did exceedingly well was Jim Vickers of Bombay. But he was rather unlucky to narrowly miss the glorious opportunity of entering the final round of the 110 metres hurdles in which he excelled. Who knows with a stroke of luck he might have secured the third place?

Learn To Walk!

Let us hope that Chhota Singh of Patiala would acquit himself creditably in the Marathon Race, although he—and also Sinha of Bengal—was disqualified for in correct walking in the 10,000 metres walk.

Well, it is a very expensive disqualification, to say the least of it. To go all the way to England to be told that you don't know how to walk is rather ridiculous. I hope the athletes—as well as our officials present there—have learnt the correct style. Such a mistake should not occur in future.

Great Victory For Jadhav

While Gurnam Singh of Patiala and Baldev Singh of Bombay managed to reach the final round of High Jump and Broad Jump respectively, they were left far too behind by their rivals to secure a leading position in the end.

Another Patiala man who tried a hand was Somnath in Hammer Throw. But he failed to get over the qualifying round.

In wrestling, Kushaba Jhadav of Kolhapur gained a remarkable victory against B. Jeruigan, the fly weight Champion of America. This lad—he is only 20—should make his mark in the wrestling in future, if he pursues his favourite pastime seriously.

Chill Follows Chilean Conquest?

India is faring rather tamely in aquatics. The water is too cold for them—even in these hot days in England. After defeating Chile in water polo, they seem to have caught chill to be sneezed out by Spain and Argentina in sweeping fashion.

In individual swimming also, we are doing none too well. Heats generally are seeing the exit of our stars. It is quite possible that if our men had found the conditions up to their taste, they might have performed in a more creditable way. But I doubt very much if they had the ghost of a chance against their formidable opponents.

Opposition From Pakistan

Boxing and cycling contests are still to be held. We need not, however, hold our breath in suspense in expectation of glowing results. We know what they are likely to be. So we need not bother. Our only hope, as I have said before, is hockey. God willing, we shall retain the championship as we deserve to do. Despite the fright caused by Reg. Rodrigue's tonsilities, India has played magnificently against Argentine and we may confidently hope that they will continue to do so.

Pakistan will come in our way in the semi-finals. They have shown nothing in their recent performances to cause us any worry. If our players maintain their high team spirit, they are sure to gain their objective without any difficulty.

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Bradmans In The Making

A typical Australian junior cricketer is Brian Harvey, 15, who after starring for his State school received his chance with the fifth team of the Fitzroy (Melbourne) District Club.

How Australia Coaches Her Youngsters

By M. Lawrence & H. W. Sherring

The success at Leeds of 19-year-old Neil Harvey, who played his cricket in an industrial suburb of Melbourne, gives special point to the following article. It describes how a promising youngster in Australia, however remote or humble his background, is unlikely to go unnoticed. The organisation of junior cricket is such that, given the talent and the keenness, the genuine aspirant for senior honours will usually find his way through.

In Australia if you see a handful of earth-grimed, sweaty youngsters in their collarless shirts and braces indulging in a game in the heart of the bush, you are not just watching the aftermath of a picnic, but witnessing the semi-final of the Wobbolong Junior B. Grade Novices Knock-Out Cup.

"K. Hopscotch who takes three wickets for 11 runs in that game, will, on the strength of it, get a chance next Saturday in the Municipal and Shire B. Grade team, and before the season is out he will be curling his leg breaks for the Wobbolong District Third Grade Team, to be promoted next year to bowl second change for the First Grade Team, wherein he will get his chance to bowl, on Wobbolong Oval, against the Fingletons of Waverley and the McCabes of Mosman."

So writes Englishman Denzil Batchelor. He claims that the main reason for Australia's cricket preeminence is the sound, thorough, coordinated planning of the game down, under, which makes the road from the lowliest junior side to the first grade, and then to the interstate and international team, a clearly defined highway.

The organization of the game follows similar lines in each of the six States. Take, for instance, Victoria, which with 2,030,000 people, is the State with the second largest population. Junior cricket is controlled by the Victorian Junior Cricket Union, (VJCU), a federation comprising 38 Associations with a total of 1123 clubs and about 16,000 regular players.

Nursery Of Great Players

In most cases an Association consists of a number of clubs in the one suburb. For instance 38 teams compete in the Footscray District Association and 33 in that of the Coburg District. There are also church, industrial and other associations, each of which may comprise anything from 20 to 50 teams.

Many of Australia's best players have graduated from the junior ranks. Of the present Australian Test team in England, Miller, Ring and Ian Johnson are all products of the VJCU; their first cricket caps were those they won by representing Victoria in the interstate schoolboy championships (for boys from the State primary (schools).

Highlight of the junior cricket season is the competition for the VCA Shield, for which about 20 Associations enter teams. Still more important is the Interstate Carnival, played each year between the Junior Associations of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, for which only players under 21 are eligible for selection. (There is no age limit in other VJCU games.)

Australia's junior cricketers are fortunate in the abundance of playing grounds. As suburban settlements spread out from the cities last century, large areas were reserved for parks, gardens and sports grounds. In some Melbourne suburbs 20 games of cricket can be played on a single wide stretch of park, with paths and flags to mark the boundaries.

District Grade

The VJCU works closely with the Victorian Cricket Association, (the governing body of cricket in Victoria). The junior body is represented on the VCA, while a representative of the VCA attends all meetings of the VJCU committee, to which all associations send delegates.

From junior cricket the most promising youngsters graduate to the grade or district competition, which is the real nerve-centre of Australian cricket.

Except when a touring side is visiting the country, Australia's Hassetts and Millers play only about six first-class matches in a season: their regular Saturday afternoon games are played for their grade or district club-Carlton or South Melbourne, or whatever suburb they happen to live in.

Each district club fields five teams, the fourths and fifths being mainly boys in their teens. Players in all grades practice at the nets on two or three evenings a week, the youngsters receiving coaching from the club captain and coach, besides imbibing club traditions and benefiting from association with senior players. Most important, they acquire the confidence that comes only from regular competitive matches.

RAPID RISE

Sometimes their rise is rapid. Ponsford began playing first grade district cricket at 14 and Miller at 15. In 1939 Bill Johnston, a 17-year-old country lad, came to live in Melbourne and asked the Richmond selectors for a trial as a left-hand bowler. They put him in the thirds, promoted him to the seconds half way through the season, then gave him a game with the firsts in the last match of his first season with the club. Today he is a member of the Australian team in England.

His rise was unusually rapid. The three brilliant brothers Neil, Mervyn and Ray Harvey—the first two internationals and the third an interstate batsman—each began grade cricket with the Fitzroy fifths when aged about 14, and took three or four years to reach the firsts.

District officials are always on the lookout for talent. There is na short cut to their favour. The captain of Melbourne Grammar of Scotch XI (the equivalent of England's public schools) is certain to receive an invitation to play with his district team, but so too is the labourer's son who gets the hat-trick in the final of the State schools championship.

Country Organisation

Organisation is much the same, though on a smaller scale, in country districts. Eighty-five country Associations are affiliated with the Victorian Country Cricket League, each representing from 10 to 30 clubs. The big chance for country cricketers to reach the top is the annual "Country Cricket Week", when some 600 country cricketers invade Melbourne to play knock-out competitions in four graded sections. Another important match for country youngsters is that of the City Colts v. the Country Colts. Bradman, McCabe and O'Reilly are three of many stars who have attracted attention in "Country Cricket Week." (In 1926 Bradman was selected to represent Bowral in Country Weeks Tennis as well as cricket, but had to choose between the two.)

Of course organisation is not the only factor that enables Australia with a population of 7,500,000 to compete successfully year after year with England and her 46,000,000. Behind the organisation are the gumtree wickets in every paddock, the strips of concrete in every school playground.

There is the sunshine and the healthy outdor living that the sunshine makes possible. There is the intense public interest, which impels as many as 88,000 people to attend a day's play in a Test match at the Melbourne Cricket ground.

Above all there is the native keenness—the keenness that in 1882 enabled Australia to wither the flower of English cricket at the oval on the first antipodean invasion of England—only 20 years after the first English professional stayed in Australia to teach the rough colonials the fine points of the game.

Many a man would turn over a new leaf if he could only tear out some of the old pages.

—GEORGE TILLEY

Oppenheimer: The Man Behind The Atom Bomb

(Concluded From Our Last Issue)

Friends can recognize Oppenheimer from a distance by the pork-pie hat that he likes to wear with his tweedy, campus clothes. He is quite tall, but so thin that he looks hungry, like a scientific Sinatra and, as in the case of that crooner, his voice is deeper than you would expect. His profile is aquiline, his eyes a very light blue. He wears his iron-gray hair just a bit longer than a crew-cut. He has trouble sitting still. For the most part, he talks and works on his feet, pacing around nervously, writing things on the blackboard, chain-smoking with alternate pipes and cigarettes.

Sense Of Humour

LIKE many professors, Oppenhemier seems more poised on the lecture platform than in small groups, perhaps because in small groups, there is competition for its attention. On the platform he can be polite to an entire audience at once. Recently he faced one of the most mixed of possible audiences in a free lecture at Cooper Union. The question period brought a weird medley of posers from Bowery philosophers (some were obviously there for the purpose of keeping warm), scientific stumpers, from earnest students and slanted inquiries from experienced hecklers of the political left. Oppenheimer answered all with the same grave courtesy and occasional flash of humor that characterized his 1945 testimony before Senate and House committees on atomic energy legislation and national science policy. He is a master at parrying the most direct question with a tangential reply that doesn't quite say yes or no, but leaves the questioner thinking in broader perspectives.

ON April 22, Oppenheimer was 44. He was born in New York City, the son of the textile importer, and the family was well-to-do. A brother, Prof. Frank Oppenheimer, is now a physicist at the University of Minnesota and is currently engaged in sending unmanned plastic balloons up to 1,00,000 feet to record cosmic rays.

Robert (nobody calls him Bob—his nickname is Oppy) went through Ethical Culture School. About the only sign of scientific precocity recorded in those years was a rock collection that got the boy into the New York Mineralogical Club at the age of 11. At Harvard, he made a terrific scholastic record—out in three years, summa cum laude. But he wasn't a big man on the campus, for extracurricular diversion he wrote poetry, some of which got published in the little magazines. In the old tradition, he went on to Europe for graduate study—Cambridge, Goettingen, Leyden, Zurich. Part of this was on fellowships from the National Research Council and the International Education Board. Even as a graduate student, Oppenheimer contributed to the quantum merchanics that was turning physics upside down.

On his travels he picked up modern languages, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, to add to his Latin and Greek. Later, at 30, he studied Sanskrit so that he could sip eternal truths from the bygone philosophers of India.

AT 24, Oppenheimer thought he had ended his wanderjahr. He settled in California to do research and teach. One university wasn't enough. He soon had professorships at both Pasadena (Cal Tech) and Berkeley (University of California). He acquired a home on Berkeley's Egale Hill, with a magnificent view of the Golden Gate, and stocked it with precious art originals, some of which overflowed into a San Francisco museum. He acquired a ranch in New Mexico, where he could ride good horses—years later he was to make things difficult for saddlesore FBI men who were his bodyguards on trips between the ranch and Los Alamos. He also acquired a wife, the former Katherine Harrison, a biologist at the University of California. They have two young children, Peter and Katherine.

In those quiet years in California, the young professor attracted around him a school of aspiring physicists, young men from all over the country who came to study under his guidance the mysteries of the atom, at a time when the atom had no military meaning. They were warmed by the influence of a professor who could not only make clear the intricacies of quantum theory, but who could also discuss art, literature and current political affairs. The eager youths of those days became the Manhattan Project scientists of the war, and they are professors today at Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Chicago and many other centres of nuclear research.

Ideal Liaison Man

What Oppenheimer and his boys did during the war was very hush-hush then, and is very well known now. Somehow the theoretician, the philosopher, the pedagogue, turned out to be the ideal liaison man and executive. The research scientists respected him, marvelling at his quick insight into the details of their specialized problems. The generals were in awe of him. In his group at Los Alamos was concentrated the pay-off on the entire two-billion-dollar project.

As far as Oppenheimer was concerned, the project ended on July 16, 1945. That was the day of Trinity, the test explosion of the world's first nuclear bomb, at Alamagordo, N.M. After he felt that flash, and heard that noise, and saw that cloud, Oppenheimer wasn't interested in viewing any more of his super-fire-crackers. While the next two bombs told Japan and the world the news of a new era, Oppenheimer was helping draft the law for a civilian atomic energy commission. While the Able and Baker bombs exploded above and below the waters of Bikini, ruining a good fraction of a fleet, Oppenheimer was at work with the American United Nations delegation, helping present the State Department plan for International control of atomic energy, of which he was very largely the author.

The diplomatic effort failed. The Russian delegates would not agree to international inspection and control. In a postmortem published in Foreign Affairs Quarterly last January, Oppenhemer summed up his view of its lessons: "If we try to examine what part atomic energy may play in international relations in the near future, we can hardly believe that it alone can reverse the trend to rivalry and conflict which exists in the present day world. My own view is that only a profound change in the whole orientation of Soviet policy, and a corresponding reorientation of our own, even matters far from atomic energy, would give substance to the initial high hopes. The aim of those who would work for the establishment of peace and who would wish to see atomic energy play whatever useful part it can in bringing this to pass must be to maintain what was sound in the early hopes, and by all means in their power to look to their eventual realization."

Neither in history, nor in philosophy nor in his intimate awareness of current events and his personal acquaintance with the political leaders who shape them, does Oppenheimer see a clear way out of the current world crisis.

"I can only hope", he remarked to thi interviewer a few weeks ago, "that we will be able to get through the coming series of crises without getting on a path from which we cannot escape."

He believes the European Recovery Programme to be the right kind of step, although only a step. "The World difficulty," in his long-range view, "is that the sense of progress, the central theme of European culture since the Renaissance, has been jeopardized. The Europeans see no horizons. Even here the frontier has been shut down. For a while atomic energy looked like a frontier. But its short-term prospects have been oversold. It will be a good thirty to fifty years before atomic energy can supplement the world's power resources in a substantial way."

Against Communist Subversion

IN connection with such domestic events as the recent Congressional sub-committee attack on the loyalty of Dr. Edward U. Condon (his predecessor as president of the American Physical Society), Oppenheimer said: "I am deeply concerned about a system of protection against Communist subversion which would lead us to adopt their methods. I hope we will cling to the traditional American belief in common sense, which is the basis of our political genius."

For the uneasy time being, Oppenheimer's efforts at world understanding are concentrated within the microcosm at Princeton. He regards it as a sort of embassy in itself. The other day, thinking in geographical terms of the scientists at his institute, he reeled off some of the places from which they came—"Holland, Belgium .....England, Ireland.....Germany, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia..... Denmark, Norway, Sweden....India and China, of course....Palestine.... New Zealand, Australia."

This was only part of the list; the institute is open to the world. For next year Oppenheimer is looking forward to the arrival of Professor Hideki Yukawa of Kyoto, Japan. Many American physicists want to talk to Yukawa, for it was he who, in 1935, predicted that new atomic particle which has since been observed in cosmic rays and created in the cyclotron. It is now known as the meson. At the time of Yukawa's theoretical prediction, Oppenheimer jestingly named the particle the "yukon." A great deal of current physical theory about the binding force of the atomic nucleus is meson theory, and Oppenheimer is in the midst of it.

Even without Yukawa the physicists already at Princeton form a sort of Olympic gathering of intellectual giants. In the swift history of twentieth-century physical science, it would be hard to pick out three greater names than those of Albert Einstein of Germany, who foresaw the transformation of matter into energy; Niels Bohr of Denmark, who laid down the original model of the planetary atom, and P. A. M. Dirac of England, whose mechanics of the atom are the basis of current theory. All three are now gathered at the Institute for Advanced Study.

Except for the electronic calculator now building, Oppenheimer's institute has no laboratory. But he doesn't miss it. "A theorist who has to be on the doorstep of a laboratory" he says, "isn't a theorist." As a matter of fact, though, by virtue of that common electronic device known as the telephone, he is virtually on the doorstep of the nation's laboratories. A few weeks ago the newspapers told how Oppenheimer's former colleagues at the University of California, using the mammoth synchro-cyclotron, had manufactured the first artificial mesons. It was no news to Oppenheimer. Ernest Lawrence had telephoned about it as soon as it happened. And theorists like Oppenheimer already had the mathematical clothes ready for science's new baby in anticipation of the blessed event.

How does Oppenheimer compare, as a scientist, with Einstein, Bohr and Dirac? Unlike them, he has not attached his name to any single, well-packaged and celebrated theory. Yet he is considered their intellectual peer and a foremost leader in the difficult pioneering into the physical unknown. Like them, he does his work with pencil or chalk, and largely by conversation with them and with a group of graduate students who occupy a room adjoining his office. They deal with intangibles—particles like electrons, protons and mesons that can never be seen individually, old forces like electricity, magnetism and gravitation and new ones as yet unnamed—in an effort to discover what really makes up the universe and keeps it going.

Accidental Discovery

Out of such research there emerged, almost by accident, the energy of nuclear fission and the bomb that is called atomic. Oppenheimer followed that through from theory to practice, from weapon to politics, and now he is back, part time, at least, on a more advanced phase of the fundamental research. To do this work he seeks to set aside time for quiet thought, while providing the same facilities for others at the institute. He finds that theoretical insights flourish best when the thinker is apparently wasting time. So he tries very conscientiously to be lazy. But it's difficult. The troubled world keeps butting in.

YOU WILL SOON HAVE

The Atomic Watch

THAT WILL KEEP TO THE TIME 1,000,000 YEARS

By Thomas R. Henry

SCIENTISTS of the Bureau of Standards are working on a new kind of "Watch"—a tube of colourless gas through which passes a continuous radio impulse.

The great advantage is that it will never run down. It will be keeping the same time 1,000,000 years hence as today although the primary standard, the revolution of the earth of its axis, will have slowed down by several hours.

No conditions of heat or cold ever can affect its accurary which is expected to become very much greater as the current experiments continue. So far, the watch cannot be relied on for measurements of much greater precision than 10|1,000,000ths of a second, which is quite crude compared to the potentialities of the best standard devices for keeping time. However, the device is still only in the pioneer stages of development.

Vibration Thesis

The theory of the gas watch is based on the fact that every atom in every molecule of any substance is in constant vibration at an invariable frequency. When a radio impulse is passed through any substance, the vibration rate of whose atoms is known, the quivering atoms act as receiving stations for those impulses with precisely the same vibration rate as their own. The result is that a little less energy comes out of the tube than went in.

(The radio frequency can be fixed with great accuracy. The vibration rate of atoms must be determined by labourious laboratory studies of each element. Any radio frequency sent through the tube which does not match precisely the vibration frequency is unaffected.

Any loss of energy is recorded automatically on a dial. When there is a "dip" in the pointer it means that a precise match has been obtained. Eventually it is expected that there will be devised some sort of automatic adjustment so that a dip will be maintained at all times. Thus, the vibration rate of the atoms can be made a precise measure of time that never will vary.

Vibration Thesis

At present, Ammonia gas is being used in the tube since the vibration rates of the atoms in Ammonia molecules have been determined with great precision. Presumably any other gas whose exact composition is known would be as good.

There is one source of error that must be overcome, or for which corrections must be made, which otherwise might make differences of This is the fact that the atoms not only are vibrating but moving backward and forward, which causes a 1|1,000,000,000th of a second or more. slight difference in the absorption. The amount of the error introduced is not yet known but must be determined and corrections allowed, which will depend to a considerable extent on temperature.

TAGORE'S SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

"Tagore's Approach to social problems" by Dr. Sasadhar Sinha, Modern Books, Calcutta.

The author's aim in writing this book has been to bring together Tagore's ideas on contemporary social questions and to trace the basic pattern of his social philosophy, which makes it a harmonius whole. Tagore was amongst the first, to view the problem of India's freedom in its social and historical context and he thus gave our struggle for Swarajya a new purpose and direction.

Dr. Sinha is evidently a keen student of Gurudev's writing and the present book will be found of considerable interest. It is a pity, however, that it is full of typographical errors even the numbering of pages being incorrect in one whole forme.

How Attlee Became A Socialist

In recent years many biographies have been written concerning men not only living but by no means at the end of their careers. Such biographies, in the nature of things, tend to flattery, and are often less valuable for this reason. This complaint, however, cannot be made of Roy Jenkins' new book on Attlee ("Mr. Attlee: An Interim Biography"—Heinemann, 12s. 6d.) which, not only does not flatter but is even midly critical of Britain's present Prime Minister.

Clement Attlee is not of those who fought their way up from the lower strata of society. He is rather an example of the upper middle class idealist. Educated at Haileybury and Oxford, he followed his father in the legal profession. So far, his environment was more or less conservative: but other influences were soon to affect his thinking. It was after social work in the East End, at the Haileybury House Boys' Club, that he became a Socialist.

As he himself wrote: "I was not converted by the logic of Karl Marx. Most of us become Socialists through our hearts first and our heads afterwards. It was certainly so with me. I felt there was nothing in the world so worth the doing as to try to alter conditions."

The conversion was lasting; and throughout his succeeding political career, Clement Attlee never swerved from the course which he was convinced was the right one.

Attlee has no showmanship, he speaks without glamour and photographs badly. But he is learned, honest, sincere and essentially moderate in outlook. He is, amazing as it may sound, a man without enemies, beloved even of his opponents.

Mr. Jenkins is well equipped for his task, since his father was the Prime Minister's private secretary for many years, and the son has been allowed access to almost all his chief's unpublished writings.

The book will be read and appreciated by people of all shades of opinion.

C. HARCOURT ROBERTSON.

A Critique Of Draft Constitution

DRAFT CONSTITUTION OF INDIA by M. Venkatarangaiya Hind Kitabs, Rs. 2/8.

Prof.: Venkataragaiya is one of India's leading political writers and thinkers and his views on the Draft Constitution of India will thus be read with great interest and respect. The constitution of free India as it finally emerges from the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly will shape the destiny of our nation for many years to come and every one of us ought to be vitally interested in this subject

We cannot have a more critical yet sympathetic guide in this rather intricate field then the author of this book. He has subjected the draft constitution to a close and incisive scrutiny and pointed out what in his views are its drawbacks and shortcomings. He has also a number of constructive suggestions to make which it is to be hoped will be duly considered by the Constituent Assembly.

Some of the author's just criticism have already been fortunately invalidated by the integration and unification of the 600 Indian States into less than twenty viable units, which will now be as democratically governed as the rest of India. His views about the emergency powers granted to provincial governors will be widely echoed.

Another germinal comment the author makes is that the Draft Constitution is, in the main, a copy of the Government of India Act of 1935 and that it has not a single feature which owes its existence to Indian tradition or the spirit of Indian policy of earlier times. It does not contain, says the author, any elements of the Panchayat Raj about which Mahatma Gandhi spoke and wrote so much.

As a broad proposition this is no doubt true, but then the Constituent Assembly itself is a foreign conception and there is nothing wrong in borrowing from the democratic constitutions of foreign countries, as our drafters have done. Nor is there anything to militate in the draft constitution against the introduction of Panchayat Raj. As a matter of fact the C.P. Government has already made a welcome beginning in that direction.

A JOURNALIST AT LARGE

THE FIRST CITY (Padmaja Publications, Baroda; Price Rs. 4-8, pp. 120) by Lambert Mascarenhas.

Among the journalists of Bombay, "who sweat, slog and starve"—to whom this book is dedicated—here at last is one who can laugh and make others laugh. Lambert Mascarenhas has displayed here a sense of humour, which these days is a rare commodity among members of the Fourth Estate in India, this Estate as the author observes, being just a "State"—of systematic hunger and perpetual sufferings.

Mr. Mascarenhas has been in this profession for five years, he tells us in the first chapter. Five years of hunger: But he could take it. Any one with his sense of humour should—though he assures us that it was his poor appetite that made him pull through! With a smile on his lips and an eye on the failings of those around him, the Reporter passed through these hard days of journalism. And in this book he takes us merrily along to the fashionable Malabar Hill "Courts" and "Castics", where rich fat ladies listen to Carmen Miranda and discuss Toscanini; the concert at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, where the audience wake up from their slumber only to give a terrific ovation to the conductor; to the police courts, where half-starved, ill-clad vakils pounce upon prospective clients; to the film studios, interviewing stars, sometimes the whole firmament, or to Mahaluxmi, from where he comes home walking in the semi-nude!

Here is a book with its pages packed with infectious humour, which we heartily recommend to those who need a change from the dry-dust journalism which is all one generally comes across nowadays.

"I cannot criticise him; I can only laugh", a reviewer once said of P. G. Wodehouse. This reviewer feels the same way.

BRAHMA

It was the last day before the school broke up for its Summer vacation, writes Razia Mahammed. The boys were in their hilarious mood. They abandoned their books and even their play in favour of delightful, exhilerating talks. They sat in huge bunches and created great commotions in the otherwise serious classrooms. Each had a tale to tell. One of them went off in a lyrical ecstasy over the travels to the Northern India; another related his marvellous sea-adventures. Thus there was a great deal of zeal and exuberance over the discussion on travels.

Bishnu devoured all that the other boys had to say. His eyes glistened, his heart throbbed faster, while his imagination glowed as he heard his comrades fire off at tangent. The humiliation of silence was too much for him. Undoubtedly, he had his own tale to relate. Quickly he drew the attention of the boys to himself when he confidently asserted that he had been practically a globe trotter.

"What, Bishnu, you have been to Europe?" someone asked in an astonished tone.

"Of course", came a quick reply, "I have climbed the snow-capped Alps, wandered in the orchards of Italy and France, and have seen the magnificent waterfalls of Norway and Sweden."

The boys were amazed at the fluency and zest with which Bishnu displayed his knowledge and experience of the places he had seen. He jointed to them scenes after scenes of European life and country-side, and none doubted their authenticity. Some of the places of which Bishnu spoke, the boys had read about in their geography books, and some they had actually seen at the movies. Thus the narrator went on and on, carrying his listeners from the sunny Riviera to the land of the Midnight Sun, and from the exciting, bustling life of Paris to the quiet, peaceful existence in Siberia. Not even for a moment his memory or his imagination failed him. His fancy began soaring hi°her and higher till atlast he had no check on his running thoughts. With rapidly and confidence he answard the questions put to him by his astounded audience, who could not help envying the fortunate traveller.

Then suddenly someone from the crowd asked him whether he had been to America. To this Bishnu replied without hesitation, "I am going there this vacation."

"But Bishnu, if you go there now, you would not be back in time for the school," a small voice suggested.

"Why, it does not take a very long time to go to America and be back again, provided you have sufficient means....."

"What means?" someone butted in.

"Why, of course, a lively imagination and a zest for reading. With these two equipments one can go anywhere in the world, even to the Moon and the Sun I have even seen the test that was lately performed at the Bikini island, regarding the effects of the Atom Bomb.....All that I have been telling you about were my imaginative flights to Europe, and any one of you can accompany me to America on my visit there this Summer. This way of travelling is much cheaper, besides it is of tremendous help to answer geography examination papers."

Thus all the boys knew the way Bishnu spent his holidays, and they too approved of his method of traveling. It was novel and it was full of excitements!

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Writing on the "Business of Living," says J. P., No doubt, it sounds too much like a business to talk of the business of living. And yet, what is life, if not a matter of adjustment and sound judgment? To make life rich, significant and pulsating with thought and movement, one has to keep oneself constantly interested in the things that make up life—Human Life.

Science, art and religion, all three, easily lend themselves to man's creative ability, through which life's meaning can be grasped, its proper aspect gained, and fullness of living imparted.

Imagine a world without science? What do we appear then to be? Any way better than beasts? Without religion there would be no meaning in life and death. A world without art would be a world without the glories, love and joy.

It's strange how wondrously science

"What can that be, Dada?"

art and religion fit themselves into man's life, without his conscious efforts to reach out towards them. Necessity has ever been the mother of invention, and it was this drive or urge that caused the appearance of fire, machine, aeroplane, steamship, and finally, in our own times, the Atom Bomb.

Man's yearning for aesthetic joys made him turn towards the arts. Thus he painted pictures, wrote poetry, built massive structures and revelled in his harmonies of music. In art man touched the Universe but the Almighty eluded his grasp. His soul still remained unsatisfied. He waited some kind of permanence in things. He wished to make his soul immortal, just as great artistic creations are immortal. Thus he found peace and happiness in the contemplatia of the Divine, without which no life can be complete.

Yet, man is just not a "soul," a "body" and a "mind." He is the product of the conglomeration of all three. All these three make up his life, and they achieve satisfaction through various expressions.

All are welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and emrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada — "Gulistan," Khar — Bombay 21, who will always be glad to hear from you.

Then, have you any article — stories, games, smiles, tricks, to offer to your other sisters and brothers? Why not send them for publication in this corner?

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

JAWAHAR.

ARUNA.

SUBASH.

Let us talk it over —

We do not like to own it, but it's funny how we expect many times others to behave according to our ideas. And when they don't, we are quick to blame them and not our expectations which are likely to be unjustified.

The other day after reading an ad.—"Wanted a companion to a young mother of a small baby proceeding to U.K."—in the paper, I casually observed that a woman like Mrs. X should take advantage of such an opportunity. My uncle thought the suggestion most preposterous and ridiculed me by saying that Mrs. X wasn't even likely to read the advertisement! But as Shaw says "It is the unexpected that often happens'. We were informed a few days later that Mrs. X was actually to sail for England as a companion to a young lady. My uncle passed his verdict that Mrs. X must be in her dotage, while I kept on twitting him by asking him what was wrong about it?

A little about Mrs. X. She was an elderly and experienced person. Two of her daughters were married and the only son was studying at the college. Her husband was dead for some years now and the monotony of her lonesome life in the country-side was broken only when her son came home for the vacations. She didn't belong to the generation of women who spend the evening of their life in making pilgrimages, nor was she equipped to do any type of social work. She was indeed brave to have thought of breaking a new ground. There were many sailing in the same boat and ready to throw stones at her.

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To be fair to my uncle, he wasn't against Mrs. X's decision to go abroad. What he disapproved of (she was the sister of his friend) was that she should have chosen to go as somebody's servant, while she was in a position to make a world tour entirely on her own.

However, I for one am not prepared to say there's anything derogatory to be a companion to a person of one's own culture and standing It is another matter (and somewhat ticklish) be one to a Ranisaheba who is bound to stand on her dignity every minute of the waking (and even sleeping) hour. But in a case like the present one, the advantage should be considered to be mutual. The young lady will not only have an understanding companion but also a helpful guide in initiating her in childcare. Mrs. X will have a fine change free of cost and that, too, in the company of reliable people. But since taking up an occupation like this is an innovation for our women, they should be determined to see it through.

I know an instance in which a lady was taken abroad as a governess to a child of seven and she was made to cook, scrub and wash while her mistress was busy attending social functions and sight-seeing. When she protested, she was told to be grateful for getting a chance to see so many new places! The employer could afford to take this attitude only because her employee wasn't in a position to chuck the job and spend for her return voyage. There's every likelihood of similar situations confronting Mrs. X. Supposing her mistress falls ill, will Mrs. X attend to the boy and the household? Domestic help is getting costlier and scarcer in England. So what should she do? Quit the job only because she can afford to do it? It is better that such contingencies are anticipated and discussed beforehand if only to avoid subsequent unpleasantness It is any day better to be matter of fact at the outset and leave no cause for repentance afterwards!

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Apropos of my comments on the mother-in-law tyranny, a lady from Gwalior makes some pity remarks in a letter to me. What she has to say is worthy of note because she will soon step into the time-honoured role. Moreover, she also tells me that her future daughter-in-law, too, is likely to communicate to me her own views on the topic. Needless to say I eagerly await to have them .....

The present correspondent isn't 'educated' in the strict sense of the term. Yet her views are eminently sane and deserve to be quoted here: "If circumstances necessitate the daughter-in-law to stay in the joint family, she should win over the people by her polite ways She cannot afford to say: "It isn't my house. Why should I slave for these people?" On the other hand, the mother-in-law (if dependent upon the son) will have to accept a subordinate position. For, after all she must realise that she has had her days and it is now the daughter-in-law who is the mistress of the house Ultimately these matters are determined by the economic factor".

—*Leela*

The Truth About The Geishas

By Douglas M. Allen Jr.

ALL my life (or at least all my life that is with remembering I have heard that Japanese Geisha girls are not what you think, but are a special high class of professional femininity dedicated to the entertainment of men within strict limits. (Or "Rimits," as the orientals say.)

The fact, incidentally, that most Geisha houses are "off rimits" to Occupation personnel (but not to Correspondents, who know no rimits) has no significance. Whole areas of Japan are off rimits because there aren't enough M.P.'s to patrol them.

Now, I am no iconoclast, but just an earnest seeker after truth; and I determined to find out whether it was true what they said about Geishas.

We had a Geisha party last night at the hotel at which I am staying here and I got my story. (And if this all sounds disjointed, it is actually because the doorways of Japanese hotels are just high enough so that a six-footer knocks himself punchy every time he tries to go through one.)

Well, we sat cross-legged on the floor at tables three inches high, in kimonos and our stockinged feet.

When you enter a Japanese hotel whose rooms are floored in blond, woven reed and known as "Tatami" rooms, you leave your shoes at the front door and don slippers. The slippers run to a maximum of size 6, and it is quite a trick to keep them on your feet, particularly descending stairs. Before going into a Tatami room you doff your slippers.

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(If you go to the lavatory you put them on again for the hall-way journey, then change to special lavatory slippers before entering. If, departing the lavatory, you forget to change back and then, God forbid, forget again and walk into the Tatami room in lavatory slippers, which are made of different material for ready identification, you are in coventry. I am mostly in coventry.)

The Feeding Process

Switching back to the party, you sit at this three-inch table with your legs crossed and the waitresses come in and begin serving you. Then the Geishas come in and begin feeding you:

Shrimp, boiled and then fried together in little clumps, complete with heads and eyes which stare reproachfully at you as you chopstick them into your mouth; small fish resembling bluegills in shape, cooked in a manner which defies description; larger fish, dried and salted; speckled trout, beautifully baked and highly edible, if you can still eat; roasted eel steaks; carp, raw; abalone, raw (the Japanese like fish); dried seaweed, soup and rice.

Throughout the hours that the serving of this repast takes, your Geisha is filling your beer glass, your sake glass and your whisky glass every time you drain one below rim-level.

Along about the middle of dinner (that is, about two hours after you sit down) the Japanese men whose distinguished guest you are begin getting a little tipsy, and they crawl around on their hands and knees and come up and fill your sake cup (and, if they are among the heartier, your whisky glass and your beer glass). Then they hand it (or them, in succession) to you in both hands, bowing low. And courtesy requires that you do a (or a series of) bottoms-up. Then you refill it (or them) and pass it (or them) back, bowing low. And the Japanese gentlemen do likewise.

Outdrinking Japs

Since there were, at this party, six Japanese men to two Americans, we had to drink three to one and while my mother always told me that drinking would lead to no good, it did in this instance. If I hadn't been in training long enough to outdrink three Japs, I would probably be standing on my head in a hotel in Suwa for the next six months. Hold on a minute. I said six Japs, forgetting that the Geisha girls pull the same trick. That makes 14 Japs, or seven to one.

WOMEN'S PAGE

During this part of the evening the Geishas get up from time to time and sing little songs and do little dances, but these particular Geishas were fresh out of Samisens and didn't seem to have any particular talent. For all I know they weren't even registered at the Geisha Exchange (true Geishas, like trained nurses, are registered); but they were passed off as the genuine article.

Along about midnight, after the Geishas had degenerated into the singing of "Sentimental Journey" in an unreasonable facsimile of English, and the rest of us were hazards to the rice-paper partitions of the hotel as we walked, the girls vanished and we lay on our mats on the floor and went to sleep. (The Japanese always sleep on the floor and, after the party, I am convinced that it is because they consider it better to start there than to fall out of bed.)

How did I discover the truth about Geishas? I asked a Japanese friend and he said:

"The Geisha was never either so lewd as she was imagined to be nor so chaste as she was reputed to be. She was never a woman of marketable virtue, in the exact sense. But there is, of course, no exact sense in Japan. It was always permissible for a Geisha to fall in love with a gentleman who desired a more intimate acquaintance with her. If she fell in love thus, she gave her affections free.

"But", he added hastily, "the gentleman always gave her a great many thousand yen lest he lose face."

"However", he said, "since the Americans, who do not understand the indirection of Japanese thought, have come, all this has changed. There are few Geishas left of real accomplishment in the field of entertainment. They are learning to think in the democratic manner."

Ike Taught Mrs Eisenhower To Cook

"IKE always has been a fine cook and still is the best in our family," says Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower, "General Ike's" wife, in the June issue of Today's Woman Magazine.

General Eisenhower, member of a family of seven boys, had learned to pitch in and help his mother in the kitchen while still very young. He taught Mrs. Eisenhower to cook, but she soon caught on to the homemaking skills and established a reputation as a clever hostess.

Speaking of the early days of her marriage, Mrs. Eisenhower says, "I can speak as strongly as I like about the dreadful mistakes young wives make if they think their whims are law, because I know, now, that I was a spoiled brat when I was married. I was ninteen. I did not know how to cook, or run a house, and I did not have the vaguest idea of the value of a dollar." As the story develops it is obvious that Mrs. Eisenhower lost no time developing those housewifely skills she had lacked when she was married.

Streak Of Persistence

Mrs. Eisenhower tells an amusing anecdote about the impact of General Eisenhower's personality upon her father. As Mamie Doud, Mrs. Eisenhower first met young Lieutnant Eisenhower at Fort Sam Houston in Texas during the winter of 1915. The Douds lived in Denver, but made an annual trip during the winter to San Antonio. The day after the two young people had met, the Doud family went on a fishing trip which kept them away all day. On their return they found that Dwight Eisenhower had telephoned fifteen times during the day. Mrs. Eisenhower recalls that her father's comment was, 'That young man seems to have a streak of persistence."

In speaking about the desire of most men for a carefully kept and restful home atmosphere, Mrs. Eisenhower counsels, "If new wives would remember that one of their most important jobs is to keep the house orderly at all times, they would be a long step ahead. once men get out of West Point or out of service they seem to revel in being disorderly about their belongings But it is a foolish wife who does the same thing. Military training may not have made your husband neat himself, but it has made him an authority on neatness!"

Terms Cash!

With the budget problem what it is these days, it is interesting to note that the major problem for Mrs. Eisenhower as a young wife was to learn to handle money. She says that from the beginning of her married life, her husband always turned over all his pay to her to administer. Her comment is, "If a husband makes his wife the administrator of the money, her pride will not let her go in debt." For today's young brides she says, "strictly cash would be my slogan if things on time, no matter how much I were newly married today. Buying easier it makes things at the moment, seems to me to be one of the most vicious traps into which a bride can fall."

"Being a wife is the best career that life has to offer a woman," concludes Mrs. Eisenhower.

Spotlight On Women

Women Engineers

A society which numbers many able women among its members is the British Women's Engineering Society which will hold its annual conference at Nottingham in October. The President of the Society, Dr. Francis Heywood, is works chemist to the Monotype (Printing) Corporation. Among the members are Miss Dix who carried out the installation of the new lighting plant of Winchester Cathedral, and Mrs. Douglass who has mana her own shipyard at Southampton Other ladies who did a man's job during the war and have now turned to peace-time work are Mrs. Maxwell-Channell and Miss Cook. Their achievements are especially remarkable since the profession, until recently, was the exclusive preserve of men

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Lady At The Bar

History was made in the Privy Council Chamber recently when Miss Tyabji of Bombay represented the respondent in an adoption appeal case from India. She was the first woman of any nationality to do so. She comes of a famous legal family and went to Britain after taking her B.A. at Bombay. She has several English degrees to her credit and is now working on a book on Mohammedan Law.

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W. A. A. F. Director Names Locomotive

For the first time British Railways, Southern Region, invited a woman to name one of its locomotives—Air Commandant Felicity Hanbury, M.B.E., Director of the W.A.A.F. named the engin "Hawkinge" on June 28. The incident had a dual significance. It was a tribute to the courage displayed by th W.A.A.F. in the Battle of Britain—the Director herself won the M.B.E. for devotion to duty during that ordeal. Hawkinge—then a front-line station—is now a W.A.A.F. Officers' training centre and 50 of its cadets rovided a guard of onour at the ceremony

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Handwoven Tweed

One of the highlights at a recent London fashion show demonstrating the New Look in flexible tweeds was a soft, light tweed, the work of Mrs. Elsie Davenport who has woven for pleasure since 1929. An art teacher, last year she decided to take up the craft professionally and now does her own dyeing and weaving and makes only specific lengths of material to meet the requirements of one designer—or even one individual.

Art in Social Education—Significance of Ancient Masterpieces—Arts of Authentic Standards — Proper Selection of Artists—Reconstruction of Indian Arts—Requirements of Tourist Traffic — Drama driven to Lecture Halls.

Social education has recently emerged from the educational portfolio of the Government of India. It gives an impression that the Government is exploring different avenues in order to eradciate ignorance. Social education is, in a way, an aspect of general knowledge, as it aims at initiating the people in the art of intelligent living and in the apreciation, by them, of the responsibilities and obligations of social and civic life in the age of democracy.

Aims Of Social Education

Social education is not synonymous with the literacy campaign. It also differs, to some extent, from adult education with which it is likely to be confused. It was clearly defined by India's Minister of Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, at a press conference on May 31 According to him, it is a course of study directed towards the production of consciousness of citizenship among the people and the promotion of social solidarity among them.

Though social education, said the Minister of Education, is synoymous wth adult education in many ways, it lays emphasis on the production of an educated mind in the masses in the absence of literary education. It goes beyond the limitations of the school and academic education, as it has much wider scope and higher objectives. The literate and also the learned need, to some extent, the knowledge which social education aims at imparting to the masses.

Education Through Art

Evidently illiteracy is not a disqualification for admission to the courses of social education. The methods of training will be vocal, visual and auditory; and music, drama, dance, radio, film and art exhibition will be utilised as instruments of instruction. The new scheme will lead to the recognition of arts as a potent instrument of mass-education. It will, thus, mark a reversion to India's time-honoured tradition of education through art.

In ancient times, the knowledge of epics, mythology and history was disseminated among the masses through the medium of art. Art had given a concrete shape to literature and had brought it to the very doors of the people. Religious doctrines, cultural concepts, philosphical ideas and moral and social principles were inculcated in the minds of the people by the various forms of art. Illiteracy had not hampered the diffusion of knowledge.

The content of art matters the most when the latter is employed as an instrument of instruction. The exploitation of art, thus, happens to be a means to an end, but it should not be carried to the extreme of propagandaism. Art should teach the people something they need for their advancement. It should not lead to their miseducation. The diffusion of the right type of knowlege and promotion of national solidarity should be the chief aims of education through art.

Importance Of Art

The appeal of the content of art is weakened, if the form and style in which it is conveyed are third-rate or crude. Look at some of the available ancient masterpieces of Indian art They had high educational and cultural values, because they were magnificent works of art. The people were constantly in contact with them and were able to appreciate them. They could imbibe the knowledge conveyed by art, since they had fascination for the latter.

Art is the best medium of education of the illiterate, but its form and style should not be subordinated to its content. Every work of art, music composition or drama may not be a masterpiece, but it must conform to the authentic standards and must be typically Indian in style. Ancient masterpieces and the authentic technique of dances and music should be the standards of classical arts, when the latter are brought within the purview of social education.

High Standards

The importance of art was also stressed by Maulana Azad as a means of the refinement of emotions. Since aesthetic appreciation is implicit in the concept of culture and citizenship, the training in the appreciation of art should be recognised as an integral part of social education. Art, if intended for emotional refinement or for the training in aesthetic appreciation, must necessarily be of authentic and high standard. Folk art, too, should be within the bounds of its traditional technique and should, as far as posible be presented by the village-folk themselves. Fastidious imitators from the urban areas should not be allowed to vulgarise folk art, music and dance.

The social education scheme of the Government of Central Provinces aims at the presentation of and improvement upon the country's cultural heritage. Apparently it does not restrict its approach to art only as a medium of education. For the purposes of the presentation of art, the protagonist of the scheme and their collaborators should take a broad view of every art and should try to collect whatever material is available. "Improvement" presupposes the co-operation of a few creative artists who have imbibed the spirit of Indian art and have been acknowledged as authorities on it. Who will be the persons competent to select such artists? Improvement on Indian arts is too ambitious an aim. It should be left out of the scope of social education.

The selection of artists is a difficult question. The Government has not yet formulated definite standards of any art and set up a special machinery for the administration of art. It will possibly miss the right men and make an approach to the educated groups which might happen to be in the lime-light. If social education is intended for the people, the artists among them should be encouraged to provide art to them. The right men and material will be ignored, if the selection is entrusted to those who are not competent to make it. Indian arts should not sustain a further set-back while lending co-operation to the course of social education.

Resources Of Reconstruction

Mr. Ajit Mukerjee, an Indian student of art and culture, who is touring South-East Asia and who has visited Siam, made a few interesting observations in an interview. India's great tradition and culture, he said, were kept alive for centuries by the Siamese people, "while we in India have lost much of them," and then he added "while India became poorer in her traditions, Indian culture survived and flourished in the temples, languages, customs, beliefs, arts and crafts, music and dances of Siam and other South-East Asian countries."

Mr. Mukerjee has made an important statement at the right moment. The Government of India is interested in art and culture and has, before it, the scheme for the establishment of a National Cultural Trust and Academies of Arts. It should, first of all, give a serious thought to the problem of the reconstruction of different arts. Besides the schools which are popular to-day and which are expected to form the foundations of the projected Academies, enormous material is lying scattered all over the country; and the same should be collected and brought in the scheme of the revival. This should be the initial stage in the reconstruction of every art.

No proof is now needed of the fact that India's arts had spread, in the past, far beyond her present geographical frontiers. Greater artistic India is a vast region for the search of the material for reconstruction. As pointed out by Mr. Mukerjee, Siam has kept alive India's traditions of art and culture. All such material should be studied and reclaimed if found to be useful. Losses to arts should be made up from all the available sources. It will be a grave mistake if only the popular schools with their so-called modern trends are taken as last words on different arts.

Tourist Organisation

The Government of Bombay is considering the question of setting up a Tourist Organisation. Following the first conference, which was convened for the same purpose at the Secretariat : last June, a meeting of the representatives of several foreign as well as Indian tourist agencies was held at the Secretariat on July 30. This meeting came to the decision that in the present circumstances it is desirable to organise Tourist Information Bureaus and the training of tourist guides.

What should be presented to the tourists? This is a question which demands immediate consideration. To begin with, Bombay and its suburbs should be made the focal point of the tourist itinerary. By doing so, the beginning will have to be made by setting the house in order, Bombay will have to reorganise even its existing resources in order to make them presentable to tourists. It will have to corect several civic anomalies. The Government should, moreover, aim at presenting to tourists, something typically Indian in its new architectural projects.

Some of the foreign tourists, while they will stay in Bombay, will desire to hear Indian music and to witness Indian dance and drama. And Bombay has no arrangements for the regular programmes of music, dance-recitals and daily dramatic performances. It has not got a single concert-hall or a good dramatic theatre. The tourists will have to be asked to go round the multitude of cinema-houses and rest satisfied with them.

Drama Without Stage

In his presidential address, on the occasion of the Kannada Stage Centenary and Gubbi Theatrical Company's Diamond Jubilee Celebrations at Mysore on July 26, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, made some noteworthy observations on drama. He said that the drama can be made as much an instrument of public education as a means of conveying that thrill of pure joy which all great art gives. He referred to religious bigotry and intolerance and to the sceptres of communalism, provincialis, regionalism and other exclusivist tendencies among the many new and difficult problems that have raised their heads these days, and then he remarked that the stage must be utilised to exorcise such ghosts.

The drama is capable of accomplishing what Mr. Kher has in view, but it cannot do so in the pages of a book. The drama needs stage in order to approach and influence the people. It is for the National Government to take the initiative in the matters of reviving the stage which drama has lost in the age of the cinema. In a large city like Bombay, the cinema industry has usurped the old dramatic theatres and driven drama to public lecture halls. The revival of the drama should begin with the revival of the stage.

Back From Pasture

Artist: Indra Sharma
Student, Sir J. J. School of Art.

World's Biggest Filing System

26,000,000 Names On Government Records

One of the biggest filing systems in the world went into action on July 5, when the National Insurance Scheme and Health Service started to operate in Britain.

At specially built offices, covering 60 acres 4,000 of the 7,000 personnel look after the details of every contributor in the country. There are over 26,000,000 names on the files. Ingenious cross reference systems make it possible to find anyone by name or number on the spot. Each card carries the complete history of the contributor. So vast is the space needed to house the files that it takes five minutes to walk down the third-of-a mile corridor of the Records Department with its 100 ledger rooms

At one end of the building is an unloading bay where sacks containing the morning mail come in from the branch offices. A speck in the distance is the door marked "dispatch" where outgoing letters are sorted by mechanical means into bundles for the different postal groups. The enormous problem of prompt distribution of documents for action has been solved by 14 miles pneumatic tubing connecting every point. All letters and cards received shoot straight through to their correct destination from the sorting rooms, saving time as well as many thousands of miles of walking by messengers. All routine mail is dealth with the day it is received.

It is likely that the centre will become a show-piece for visitors to Britain interested in social services.

A college education shows a man how little other people know—HALIBURTON.

*

The instictive feeling of a great people is often wiser than its wisest men.—KOSSUTH

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It is not only arrogant, but profligate, for a man to disregard the world's opinion of himself—CICERO.

*

God is a sure paymaster. He may not pay at the end of every week, or month, or year, but remember He pays in the end.—ANNE OF AUSTRIA.

Our Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

Reorganization Of Relief And Rehabilitation Ministry

The Health Minister, Dr. Amirit Kaur has convened a conference of local self-Government Ministers. It is the first conference of its kind to be convened by the Centre. It shows how the centre is slowly encroaching on the Provincial domain. There would have been some justification for this conference had the Health Ministry improved local bodies under its own charge into model bodies. In fact, some of them are notorious for their inefficiency, ineptitude and indiscipline.

Two intriguing items on the agenda relate to Cantonments and coordination of local bodies.

As for Cantonments, the Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh did not leave the Dominion Parliament in doubt. He frankly stated that, under the present conditions prevailing in the country, the Government had no intention to introduce elective element in the Cantonment Boards. The inclusion of the subject will start a controversy. The Bombay Government, for instance, has urged that "there seems little reason for continued exclusion of Cantonment Areas from the jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments, so far as local self-Government is concerned.

A New Mind

The Rajkumari, it will be thus seen has created a new demand, namely the transfer of Cantonments to Provincial Governments. The New Delhi view is that she has selected a wrong forum. The Constituent Assembly it is expected will meet in October to adopt a new constitution for India. It would then be open for her to move for the transfer of local self-Government in Cantonments to Provincial List. To further expand her own Ministry, she should have "Health" transferred to the Central List. Meanwhile she should mobilize members of the Constituent Assembly in her support.

The second item relating to coordination has no hidden implications. It means that the Health Ministry is out to set up another section to coordinate the activitiies of local bodies. The Provinces are willing but divided over the machinery. Some provinces prefer annual excursions to New Delhi in the name of Provincial Ministers conference. Some others would like the creation of a Central Board of Local Self Government on the lines of Central Board of Public Health. New Delhi will like to know how many resolutions, adopted by the Central Board of Public Health were implemented by the Provinces.

Welcome Lead

Sri Mohanlalji Saxena has completely reorganised his ministry.

In implementation of the recommendations of the Reorganization Committee, which submitted its report a few days ago, several organisations in the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation are to be wound up. While the strength of the staff in some others is to be considerably reduced.

The Fact-Finding Organisation, the office of the Registrar of Claims and the Bureau of Information and Publicity are to be closed down in a fortnight's time. The members of the staff in these three sections have already received notices terminating their services. The Office of the Custodian of Evacuee Property, the Search Service Organisation and the Women's Section are to be reorganised.

The Fact-Finding Organisation employing a total of 35 people has been engaged in collecting data about happenings in East and West Punjab Lawyers have been recording evidence of eye-witnesses in reception centres and refugee camps.

The work of the organisation is now over, and the material collected by it will be utilized for a comprehensive history of the Punjab partition to be written by a team of two High Court judges and a historian.

Similarly, the work of registration of claims to property left by Hindus and Sikhs in Western Pakistan has been completed.

About 99,000 claims have been registered in Delhi, out of which nearly 70,000 have been classified. The rest will now be handled by the main secretariat of the Ministry. The Registrar's office had a total staff of 57.

Information Department

The Ministry's Bureau of Information and Publicity employing 81 people has been keeping the refugees informed about the Ministry's various decisions and the facilities provided for them by the Government. It also publicized the Ministry's work through posters, pamphlets and releases to the Press. The Ministry having divested itself of most of the field work for refugees its publicity work, it is understood, will be handed over to the Press Information Bureau of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as is the case with other Ministries.

The Search Service Organisation which is concerned with locating missing and abducted persons is to close five of its bureaus run by Red Cross Welfare Officers, who will return to their work with military hospitals. The Organisation's work relating to the recovery of abducted women and children will continue, while "Search" and "Missing" Sections will be amalgamated.

Similar reductions likely in the staff of the Women's Section, the Custodian's office and the Special Employment Bureau. The workers already affected by the reorganisation scheme number over 170.

Vegetable Seeds

As anticipated by me, nearly six weeks ago, Sri Jairamdas Daulatram has banned the imports of vegetable seeds into India. To the credit of the Members of the Dominion Parliament, they were opposed to the ban.

Total ban of imports is a new kind of protection, by the present Government. Its one great advantage is that it throws the consumers at the sole mercy of producers. It is not the Food Minister's headache, if half the seed do not germinate. It is also not his headache, if vegetables produced are of very inferior quality. It is also not his headache if the prices charged are comparatively too high. His predecessor had also enforced a similar ban to benefit a handful of seed growers in Quetta. Quetta having gone into Pakistan, the ban was relaxed in January last. Soon after, the seed growers from Kashmir arrived on the scene. The ban was reimposed at their instance.

Total ban on imports is the most pernicious form of protection. It denies the industry the opportunities to improve its product,. Is it a surprise that the quality of Indian goods, manufactured under the total ban in imports plan, has progressively gone down? India is living on ship to mouth plan and that there is not a particle of foodgrains in the so called reserves. I am in a position to reveal that the United Provinces will not be able to introduce partial rationing within a measuable time, for the simple reason that there is no reserve to dole out food to the ration card holders. Industry Minister had the courage to admit his mistake by reimposing control on cloth. The decontrol policy has made the Food Minister helpless. He is not in a position to reimpose control. For, control implies guarantee of supplies, which are wanting.

As for the Economy Committee, it will make its recommendations in due course., Utmost pressure is being used to deal with each Ministry tenderly. One view is that its recommendations relating to permanent strength of each Ministry will be implemented forthwith. The unwanted staff will also be retained, pending further consideration of the Report.

THE RUG THAT WON'T WEAR OUT

By Diana Strode

I have just seen a rug that won't wear out—sure to be a best-seller, with ideas for spring redecorating in the air. Thousands of people can trample its luxurious surface without any signs of wear and tear. A simple dry cleaning makes it look almost new again.

Made in Scotland, home of beautiful woollens, this tufted rug has an especially long pile and a strong backing of cotton or jute. It is finest for quality and durability.

The wool is being manufactured in 10 colours, from light pastels to deep substantial tones, all guaranteed fast against light and sun.

In its shades of pink and blue, it suggests a soothing ground for bedroom or nursery. At the other end of the scale, there is solid bronze to offset a turquise dining rom, rust to harmonize with bold plaids in library or rumpus room, sage to blend with leafy greens and yellows in living room Its rare design effects cater to all sorts of individual tastes. This never-wear-out rug may soon be on its way to the U.S.—adding to the 20,000,000 dol. worth of carpets Britain sells yearly on the American continent.

Scientists tell us now there's a right temperature for everything. They've got plenty of tips on how to keep your home "feeling" its best. In a north London "house of gadgets", Profesoor G. P. Crowden of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine is tackling drafts and testing indoor climates.

Here are some of the pointers his instruments divulge: a window opened from the top can stop a draft from under the door almost immediately; even a thin curtain hung inside a closed window makes a room warmer on a cold night—the fabric absorbs heat and reflects it; a room with wood panelling warms twice at fast as one with plaster walls; a housewife can darn socks 12 per cent faster in a room where the temperature is put up from 50 degrees to 60 degrees, sitting still for an hour, she produces enough heat to brew a pot of coffee.

British women are dusting off great grandman's cookbooks for hints on unexpected ingredients.

Following modern recipes isn't easy on our British food rations—for instance, four ounces of butter each per week, two and a half pints of milk each, eight ounces of sugar. And the family may go hungry if we start experimenting with about one shell egg each a week.

I tried one old-time suggestion a dessert-spoonful of vinegar instead of one egg in making a cake. My family couldn't tell the difference. Annotner old recipe turned out a tasty pudding with raw potatoes instead of suet.

But even grandmama's cookbooks don't reveal the secret of one culinary art: how to serve a tempting casserole of dehigdirated whale! Nearly 1,000 tons of dried cetacean is due here any day from Cape Town, south Africa. It's powder that can be mixed with water for stews and hashes.

New Spring Cottons

London has a rustic air with the new spring cottons—striped, checked and flowered, with low necklines and swirling skirts. Most popular fashion notes at the moment; co-ordinated accessories—gloves, hat and bag printed to match; while "lingerie touches"—jabots, deep collars, cuffs, bows of frilled and laced organdie; hats a-whoosh with flowers and veiling; ankle-strap shoes; Victorian-inspired corsets, boned at the waist. Still on the borderline: British women find platform soles too heavy, reject dropped shoulders as too aging.

There are obviously two educations. One should teach us how to make a living, and the other how to live.

—JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS:

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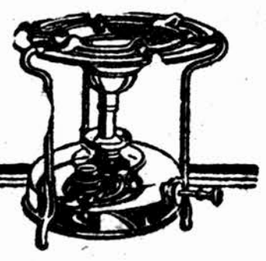

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Patter

A WORD TO ALDOUS

By Asude

This is not meant for the author of "The Jesting Pilate" but of the Painted Sermons. Sermons painted on the walls of B.B.C.I. Railway compartments. W.T. Aldous Esq., Chief Traffic Manager. It may be that olympics seat is now being filled by his successor. In the case, it is for him. But I am concerned with what Aldous wrote in 1942, as I find it in this coupe.

Oh yes, I am travelling in a coupe again, in the same old Frontier Mail, back to old Delhi. As usual, there was the usual barrage of questions: "Why are you not flying?" I have answered that several times in these columns and elsewhere. There are umpteen excellent reasons why a sensible man should prefer a train to a plane. Here is just another of them.

There is one preliminary point to be disposed of. "How does one mere male, single for the journey, manage to get a coupe to himself?" I have often been asked that question. Actually it is easier than falling off a log. All you have to do is to book provisionally for your wife when you buy your own ticket.

If that is not clear to people not-so-quick in the uptake, let me elucidate. The Railway Rules as they stand now insist on your buying your ticket when you have your berth booked. The coupe, on the other hand, is primarily meant for married couples. The Railway never bothers to enquire if it is good for 'all' married couples to be couped together for a whole journey. If you have a wife in tow,—or towing, as the case may be,—you have a coupe.

You buy two tickets and enjoy the company of the dear Old Dutch in your cosy exclusion. But supposing you haven't got the dear Old Dutch with you? Well, all you have to tell the clerk is that she is with you but she is not quite sure if she will be fit to do the journey. Will he be good enough to leave the other berth provisionally open for her? Usually, they do.

And then, at the last minute, the darling of your bosom fails to materialise. She cannot help it, for at the moment she is probably a thousand miles away You do not say that, of course, to the Reservation man on the platform. All you tell him is that you are frightfully sorry and all that but the wife is too unwell to undertake the journey. It is then too late for any real "couple" to claim the coupe. So, you pop in and start enjoying your 24 hours of sheer singleness.

Why do I prefer a journey in a coupe to soaring through and over the clouds? Well, I have my reasons, but they may or may not appeal to you. I am sure, however, there is ONE good reason why it would appeal to YOU! It is this. The coupe has PROSPECTS. Prospects which no traveller by plane can ever dream of. It is the "singleness" which does it. You can do things in a coupe which you can do nowhere else.

No, I am not stopping at that cryptic stage. I shall certainly expand. Just follow me carefully as I preceed.

Have you looked around you when you are seated in a coupe? I am particularly alluding to a coupe in an air-conditioned carriage. Have you read Aldous's works? All beautifully printed and framed, or fainted on the walls? Have you cast an eye on the chromium-plated towel-racks and rails, smoking outfits, shiny mirrors and dinky little ceiling fans.

Now, have you given a thought to the affect of this little gadgets in a different setting? Can't you see how that compact little thing holding a tumbler and an ash-container and your favourite pocket thriller would look by your own bedside? Can you imagine the improvement in your own toilet-room if you could have that silver-plated towel-rack fixed by the side of your very own washbowl?

What am I talking about now? Isn't it plain? I am suggesting the transposition of these excellent equipment from the comparative obscurity of a mere railway compartment to other venues where they would receive the appreciation and the admiration which are their due. Your drawing-room, for instance, or your dressing-room. You would find them useful. And they would draw the envy of your friends. I assure you, it is the easiest thing to have the word "B.B.C.I." effaced from the gadgets.

Have you given a thought to the notion? if you have not, do it NOW. See the vista which unfolds itself as you roll, the thought shall we say, round your tongue. "But how? How to do it?" Tut! Tut! Sir, a woman could do it. A child could do it, any woman, any child. All you need are a strong screw-driver, probably a pair of pliers also, and a litle olive-oil. Usually, one of those large-size American screw-driver does the whole bag of tricks.

"But why should you remove them? I am not asking you to remove them, but if you are in search of a good reason why you should, here is one as good as another. These gadgets are not usually to be found in the markets. They are specially made for the B.B.C.I. Rly., and are far more handy and durable than the mass-products. One of these fans would last you a lifetime.

And NOW: I have just been working up and waiting for the last question of all. A silly question,—but then, most of my readers are silly. SHOULD YOU REMOVE THEM? In other words, Is It Right?

You will find the answer to that in the compartment itself,—in the works of the illustrious Aldous. Just let us run over them once again, shall we?

"DO NOT OPEN DOOR WHILE TRAIN IS IN MOTION." Now, will anybody tell me why I need telling that? Why should I think of opening the door while the train is in motion? I see the possibility of my doing so if I did have the old darling travelling with me, and . . . well, I hope you see what I mean. But why should I have any idea of committing felo de se in my glorious singleness? Why shall I open the door?

But Aldous says that I mustn't. And Aldous doesn't stop there. He warns me that it is dangerous to put any part of my body outside the carriage doors or windows while the train is moving. But don't I know it? He tells me not to keep my arms on the window-sills and that he will take no responsibility if the window sash falls on my hand. . . . and so on.

It is like that all over the place. Verboten, verboten, verboten, "Bhay!", "Bhay!", "Bhay!" In effect, you are in the old class-room again, and Aldous is just round the corner with the birch. All right! But just work out the cumulative effect of these uncalled-for provocations.

Firstly, there is that old itching to do exactly what you are asked not to. I wouldn't think of putting my head out of the window but for Aldous asking me not to. So would you. If Aldous must have us all for school-boys, - - - well, school-boys we shall be. He is asking for it. And secondly, - - - and here is your answer, - - - if you do set out to exhaust all your "Verbotens," let the omission be on your head, Aldous. You have told me all that I should NOT do whilst I am in this coupe of yours. But you have NOT told me that I mustn't remove any of these excellent little gadgets of yours. I have looked everywhere. There is no such prohibition.

Any of those strong American screw-drivers will loosen most of the stuff. The East Indian Railway thoughtfully provides a price-list in the bath-room so that you may pick out the best items in the lot. The B.B.C.I., that is, Aldous, does not. But the things speak for themselves. You can't have anything like them in the Stores,

COMEDY IN THE AIR!

Claude And Jack Hulbert

The Brothers Hulbert, architects of the British Broadcasting Corporation's programme "Hulbert House" have built their own niche in British comedy. Claude (left) is the vague diffident type who tries to follow Jack (right) through hell and high water and becomes the victim of a series of anticlimaxes; Jack is the light hearted buffoon who delights his audiences with his jutting chin and gangling frame and the friendliness of his wit.

Both of them have had remarkably similar careers. The sons of a London doctor they both went to Caius College, Cambridge, and made their mark in the University's Footlights Club. Clanude went on to the music halls and made his debut at the Alhambra in Bradford: from there to dancing parts in musical comedies, then into comic roles in shows in the provinces and London's West End.

Jack. who is now 50, eight years older than Claude, is like him one of the best-loved British comedians. Like him too he is a fanatical hobbyist, favouring farming geology and odd jobs, whereas Claude goes in for photograpy, carpentary and shortwave wireless.

He takes his work as a comedian seriously. His convictions are at the same time the secret of his success for as he once said to a newspaper reporter "I have the responsibility of satisfying the people who pay to be entertained .It's my duty to keep right on my toes. You have to put some heart into your material. Get warmth kindness and friendliness into it so that the audiences accept you as being one of them—regard you as a pal."

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

North was sissy in this auction. He was too much concerned with the weakness of his spade suit and the fact that the vulnerable opponents were active in the bidding. He completely failed to visualize what his partner must have to justify his three diamond bid—a free bid and a reverse.

Since North held the aces in both his partner's suits, South could have no better than king-queen in each. It was, therefore, a practical certainty that South must hold at least one of the major suit aces. Before bidding over three diamonds, North should have mentally pictured the weakest possible hands South could hold. These would include:

S. A x x x H. x D. K Q 10 x C. K Q J x x
S. x x H. A x D. K Q 10 x C. K Q J x x

Almost every other hand South could have would be sure to produce a slam; these two might produce only five odd. Even a pessimistic North could handle

East-West vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ K 9 4 3
♡ 7
◇ A J 8 6
♣ A 5 4 2

WEST
♠ A 10 8 7 6 2
♡ 9 4 3 2
◇ 5 4
♣ 9

EAST
♠ Q J 5
♡ K Q J 10 8 6
◇ 9 3
♣ 7 3

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ A 5
◇ K Q 10 7 2
♣ K Q J 10 8 6

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	1♠	2♡
3◇	3♡	4◇	Pass
5◇	All Pass		

the bidding so as to stay out of slam if South had these hands, but to get to a slam if South's hands were any better. A little forethought about the course of the auction would do it. Merely to jump to five diamonds would not be enough. South might have:

S. A. H. x D. K Q 10 x x C. K Q J x x

With this hand he would quite properly fear the loss of a heart and a club.

Over three diamonds North should bir four clubs. Then, when South bid five clubs, North could bid five diamonds. (By bidding as he actually did, North couldn't show his support for both suits without getting to six). But when North supported both his suits, South could bid five hearts over five diamonds, and when North then bid six diamonds, South would be correct in going on to the grand slam!

Nothing is more simple than greatness; indeed to be simple is to be great—EMERSON

*

There are soft moments even to desperadoes. God does not, all at once, abandon even them—CECIL.

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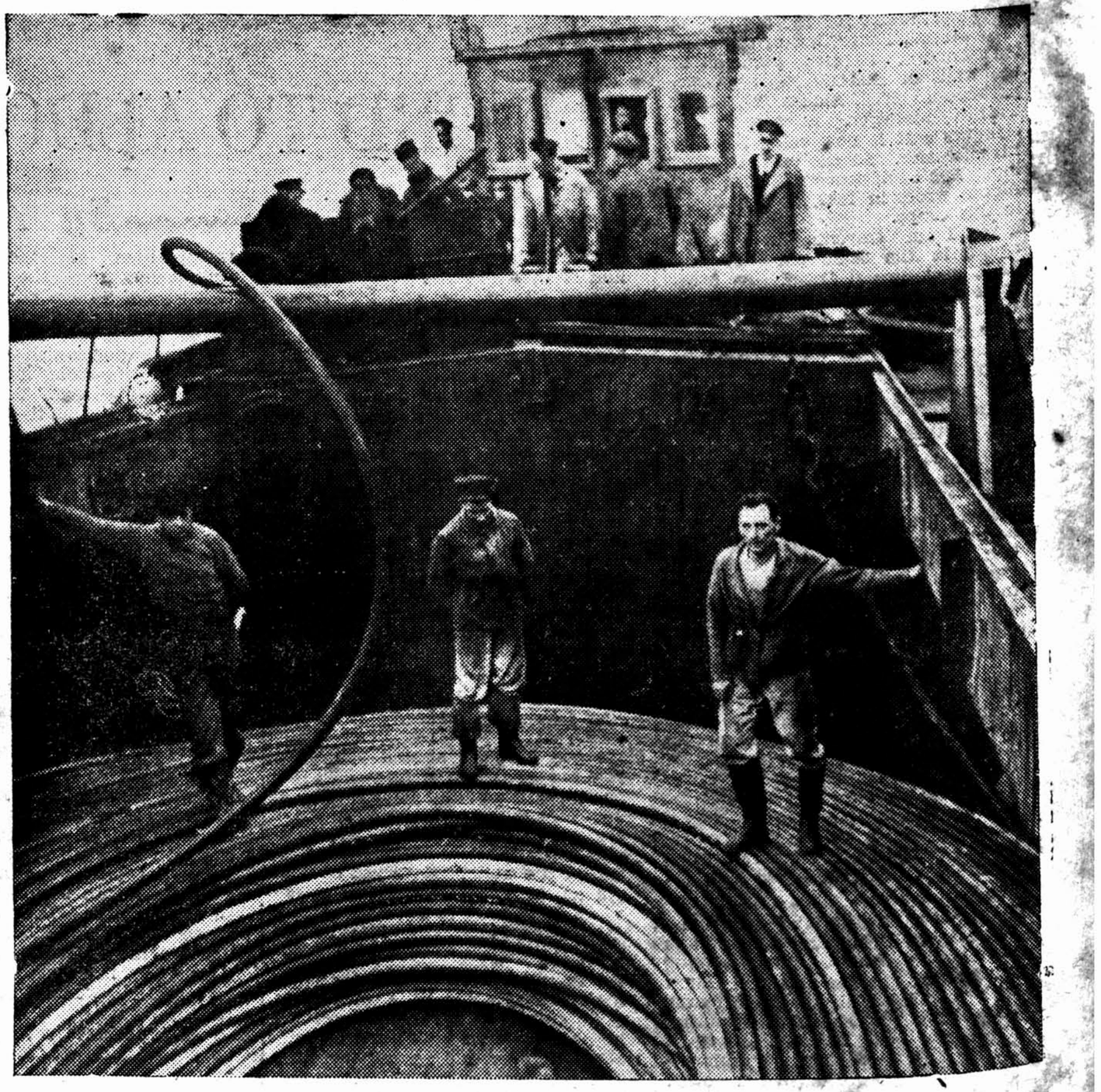
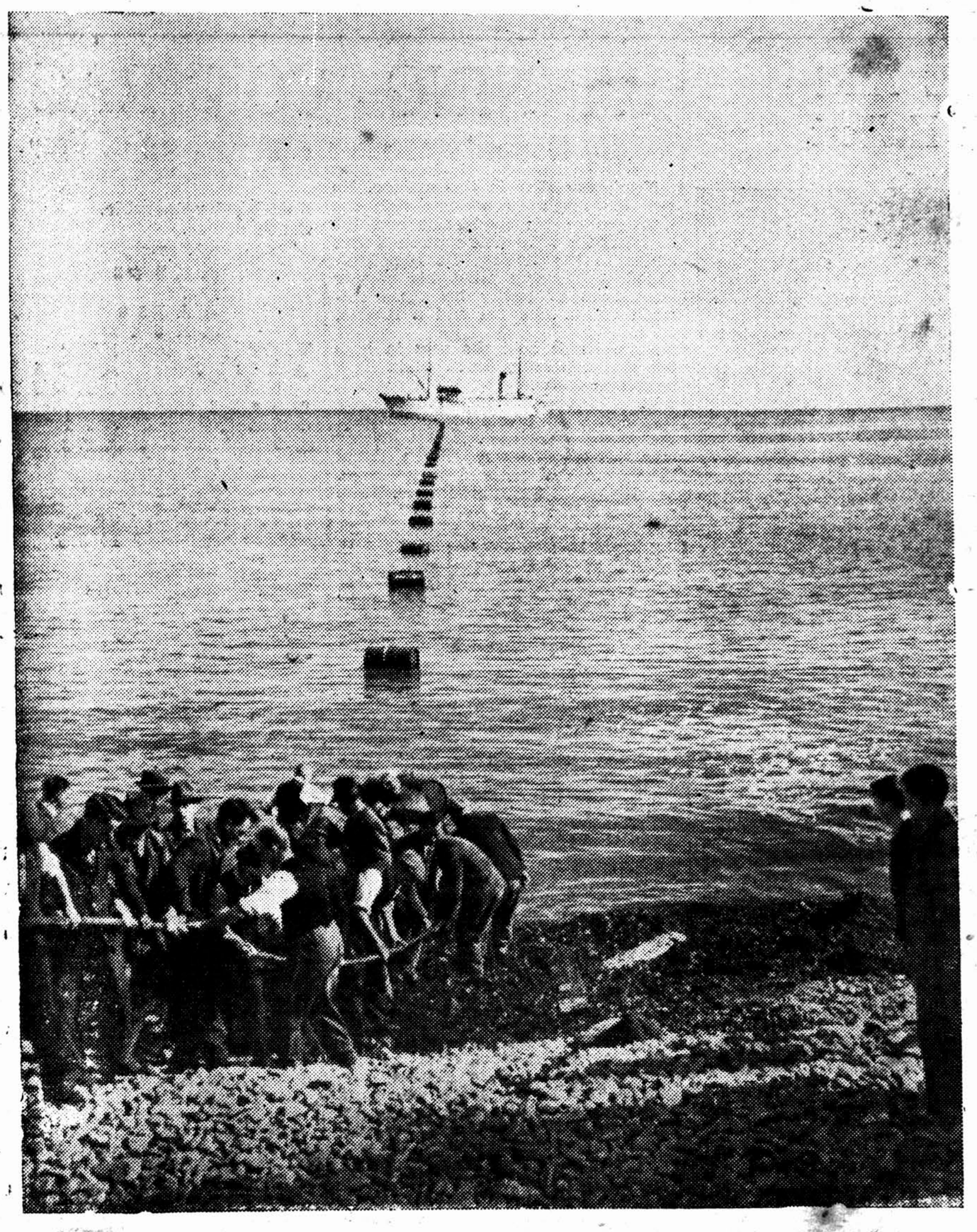
(Story On Page 3)



LAYING THE SHORE ENDS

FROM THE CABLE-SHIP ANCHORED AS CLOSE TO THE SHORE AS POSSIBLE, A LENGTH OF CABLE IS TRANSFERRED TO A LIGHTER OR A RAFT OF TIMBERS LASHED TO TWO LIFEBOATS. THE CABLE COSTS THOUSANDS OF POUNDS, AND CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO PREVENT IT FROM SNAPPING. ON REACHING LAND THE CABLE IS CONNECTED TO A REPEATER STATION WHICH, WITH THE CABLE-SHIP'S SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT, CHECKS FOR FAULTS AS THE CABLE IS LAID.

THEY KNIT NATIONS TOGETHER WITH WIRE



THE DOTTED LINE

SUBMARINE CABLES BRIDGE THE GAPS BETWEEN COUNTRIES, AND ARE DESIGNED TO CARRY BOTH TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SIGNALS. BUT MANY MONTHS OF TEDIOUS WORK ELAPSE BEFORE THE MESSAGES BEGIN TO FLASH. EXPERTS, FOR INSTANCE, DEVOTE MUCH TIME TOWARD FINDING THE BEST ROUTE ACROSS THE SEA-BED. RECOGNISED SHIPS' ANCHORAGES AND FISH TRAWLING GROUNDS MUST BE AVOIDED. HERE, A SHORE LENGTH IS LAID BEFORE THE CABLE IS LAID OUT ACROSS THE SEA. NOTE THE MARKING BUOYS.

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